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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 184 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 14 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea. in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
5th Augt.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moolton	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.
Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	atTons
30th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H.Nomura	5143	19th. July	2nd Aug
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st ,,	12th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	11th Aug.	21st ,,
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9230	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	..	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
S. S. "Umvolosi"	4,500	15th July 1914.
S. S. "Umona"*	5,500	24th August 1914.

*Fitted with electric lights and fans.

Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY & POONA.
FOR
HIGH CLASS
PROVISION
WINES & STORES
Catalogue sent free on application

Free! Free!! Free!!!

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.
30/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
DUMRA, 1,695 Thur. 6th Aug. about 9 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185 Fri. 7th Aug. 6 a.m. Direct
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons on Thursday the 6th August calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons on Thursday the 6th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTA ...	3413 ...	Thursday 6th Aug.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 20th ,,
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 3rd Sept
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 17th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay,
4th August 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital ..... £ 400,000
in course of increase to ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Uncalled Capital ..... £ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14 ..... £ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	18th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL. B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS. B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

THREE QUESTIONS AND AN OFFER.

THEORY Vs. PRACTICE

(i) Do you know that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER can do ALL that the most expensive machine on the market can do?

(ii) Do you know that the remarkable mechanical devices belonging exclusively to the "Royal" give it ADVANTAGES over **any** other machine?

(iii) Do you know that the "Royal" Typewriter Manufacturers will NOT turn out an "inferior" model, or cheap substitute expressly to compete with the *solely cheap* Typewriter in order to catch business at any price? Such is the resort of makers of highly priced machines to face Competition.

The "Royal" Factory has *one Standard of quality only—the highest*, with various models to suit all requirements. As "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory" we shall be glad to send a machine for your personal inspection and practical trial at any time convenient to yourself, on receipt of your Post Card,

OR

if you prefer it, and can spare the time, we shall be very pleased to demonstrate to you the special features and working of the various models at our Establishment.

Model I.	Model V.	Model X
Rs. 275.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 360.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE ROYAL TYPEWRITER
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 80,006,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Linoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalny)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 287.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

TWO DOUBLE ROOMS available with BOARD. Apply Mrs. MATCHIM Florence House, Apollo Bunder. 3457

DECENT CANOE-SHAPED VICTORIA with Arab Horse are available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply J. B. MISTRY care of CENTRAL BANK, Esplanade Road, Fort. 3424

CAPITALIST prepared to advance large amount on valuable landed properties in Bombay. Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3225

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL CLASS of J. N. SHOPKEEPER, Officies d'Academie, for businessmen, clerks, students, amateurs and others. Simplest method. Terms very low. Apply care of Esplanade H. School, Fort. 3420

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

RAILWAY LOCKS and PADLOCKS of best quality in use by several Indian railways turned out at the Pioneer Lock-works, under expert European Supervision in varying sizes 1½in. to 3in. of Galvanized and Japanned iron and brass metals. Prices from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 3-12 each. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2775 Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED for Busreh—Experienced BOOK-KEEPER and TYPIST, starting salary Rs. 130, Christian preferred. Apply personally with testimonials to CLERK, s.s. "Koweit." Alexandra Docks, between 8 to 11 a.m. 2123

WANTED a fully qualified CIVIL ENGINEER for the post of Engineering Assistant in the Head Office of the Baroda State Railway Department. Applicants must have had a thorough theoretical training in some recognized Engineering College or School and considerable practical experience in Railway construction work as well as in office work. The post is likely to be made a permanent one but in the first instance the appointment will be made for a term of 2 years only terminable at one month's notice on either side on the expiry of such term. Should however, the successful of applicant be confirmed in the appointment on the expiry of his two years term, such term will count as service both for leave and pension permissable under the State rules when the post is made permanent.
Applications which must state clearly the age of candidate and the salary now drawn and give full details as to training and experience, should be addressed to the undersigned not later than 20th August. The successful candidate must be prepared to join within one month after appointment. The salary attached to the post is Rs. 600 with biennial monthly increments of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 800 per mensem.
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
for Railways and Communications,
2136 Baroda.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence School.
Dept. A/E3.
11, Hamum Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED experienced SUPERVISORS for laying and jointing BIG WATER MAIN outside Bombay. Salary Rs. 80/- to Rs. 100/-. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3444

WANTED—Two COMPOUNDERS with good knowledge of English for GOVERNMENT HOUSE DISPENSARY. Pay Rs. 30—3—45 and Rs. 20—2—30. Apply, with copies of certificates, to
THE ASSISTANT SURGEON,
3431 Government House, Ganeshkhind.

WANTED—An M. Sc. in Mathematics who will be retained in His Highness' private staff. Salary Rs. 120—5—175. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan. 2134

WANTED—A young man of active habits to serve as Superintendent of Gardens in Jhalawar State. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), stating terms, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar. 2135

WANTED by highly respectable and trustworthy HINDOO strong in English and Law (also French) POST of PRIVATE SECRETARY or in JUDICIAL SERVICE of NATIVE STATE. Apply to "SECRETARY" c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3388

WANTED an EXPERIENCED SUB-OVERSEER with a good knowledge of Building Construction and Surveying. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs.15 travelling allowance. Applications with certificates should be submitted to ASST.-COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Poona District M. W. S. 3347

WANTED by YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, well educated, speaks and writes French, SLIGHT KNOWLEDGE Shorthand, Typewriting, journalistic and publishing experience—a settled post; not Travelling Representative or Canvasser. Address:—"SPIDER," care of "Bombay Chronicle" Office. 2034.

WANTED—One first or second class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with good experience of upcountry cotton press erection and working the factory. Apply stating the minimum salary required to Box No. 783, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." No attention will be paid to those applications which do not state salary. 3408

WANTED—A B. Sc. to act as senior science teacher in the Durbar High School. Salary Rs. 75—5—100. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating the group of subjects they had taken up for their B. Sc. Examination, to The Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan (Rajputana).

A DRAFTSMAN ESTIMATOR is required at Poona. Must have a thorough knowledge of building construction be able to prepare finished drawings from rough sketches and be able to take out quantities accurately. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 120.
Apply with copies of testimonials to A. C. E. Poona District, M. W. S., Poona 2128

WANTED IN VICINITY OF POONA.—INFANTRY CHARGER. About 14.2. Bay or Brown prefered, White or Grey barred. Thoroughly steady on Ceremonial Parade and with feu-de-joie. Reliable across country. Vet's certificate of soundness. Good trapper.
Apply, stating particulars and price, to
LT.-COL. HARWARD,
48th Pioneers, Kirkee.

WANTED, for three months, a smart Anglo-Indian or Christian TYPIST. Salary according to qualifications. Applications should be addressed to the Deputy Inspector General of Polie, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned.
J. A. GUIDER,
Deputy Inspector General of Police,
C. I. Department, Poona.
2133

WANTED a trained SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Dharwar Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 75—20. Candidates should apply with Educational Certificates and other testimonials, if any, to the undersigned. Preference will be given to Christians and Mohamedans.
Dharwar Municipal Office,
27th July 1914.
S. K. RODDY.
President,
Dharwar Municipality, 3414

WANTED A SENIOR PROOF READER for the Temporary Establishment of the Assam Secretariat Press on Rs. 120 per mensom plus overtime. The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on September 1st, 1914. Applications with testimonials, etc, will be received by the undersigned up to August 20th.
H. H. KING,
Superintendent
Assam Secretariat Press,
23rd July 1914. Shillong.
2133

WANTED—A qualified and experienced OVERSEER for the SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY on a salary of Rs. 100, and Rs. 25 conveyance allowance. Only experienced L. C. Es or Overseers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the President before 20th August 1914.
By order
T. J. PITRE,
Chief Officer,
Sholapur Municipality.
3417

WANTED.

WANTED SITUATION by an experienced salesman in Hosiery, Glass ware and Sundry lines, in a respectable firm. Apply to Box No. 784, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3409

WANTED immediately one MOTOR TROLLEY 2'-6" Guage to seat two to four persons. Apply with specification and price to Box No. 792 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3453

WANTED at once for the ALEXANDRA GIRLS ENGLISH INSTITUTION a qualified LADY TEACHER for the VII. Standard. Salary Rs. 60, a month rising to Rs. 80. Apply to RUSTAM P. MODY, Hon. Secy., at 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3455

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED Experienced European CATERER to supervise saloon staffs and messing arrangements on Inland Steamers. Ex-mess Sergeant or man with similar experience preferred. Apply by letter only to the undersigned enclosing copies of certificates and stating salary required.—MACNEILL & Co., Agents, Rivers Steam Navigation Company Ld., 2, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta. 243

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILER. 24 by 6½ by 125lb. Double rivetted by JOHN MUSGRAVE. Apply Box No. 772 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3364

FOR SALE ONE LANCASHIRE BOILER 145 lbs. pressure and Green's FUEL ECONOMISER (second-hand) in good working order, 3 sets of 8 segments, each segment of 8 pipes with scrapers, scraper carriers chains, chain lifting rod and gear complete. Apply to YOOSUFALLY AMIJI & Co. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE:—MOTOR CARS—in perfect condition and recently overhauled by Messrs. Hyland and Co. Sold to make room for new cars.
(1) 9 H.P. single cylinder De Dion, side entrance, 5 seated, complete with hood, screen, 3 lamps, Stephney wheel, etc. Price Rs. 2,250.
(2) 20 H.P. 4 cylinder "Paige," side entrance, 5 seated, torpedo body, complete with 5 lamps, hood, screen, detachable wheels and spare wheel, etc. Price Rs. 3,000 (1913 model).
(3) 30-35 H.P. 4 cylinder CLEMENT BAYARD LIMOUSINE CAR to seat 7, in excellent order, complete with 5 lamps, Stephney wheel, many spares, etc. Cost Rs. 15,000, price Rs. 6,500.
Can be seen and tried in Bombay. Apply PRIVATE SECRETARY TO NAWAB OF SACHIN, Chawpatty, Bombay. 3454

FOR SALE.—SPECIFICATION OF THE GAS & ELECTRIC PLANT AT JAGANMOHAN PALACE.
One 12 H.P. Crossleys "OTTO," Gas Engine with 12 Fly wheels 6'-3" diameter and 5½" face complete with water tank and pipes, etc.
One D. C. DYNAMO by BYNG & HAWKINS 135-11. Volts 60-90 Amps 940 Revolutions per minute on 3 bearings sliding bedplate size of driving pulley 1'-8" diameter, 6¾" face. This Dynamo is belt driven by the above Crossley Gas Engine.
One 16 H.P. CAMPBELL GAS ENGINE with 2 Fly wheels 5 1/2' diameter 7 3/4" face with circulating water tank and Gas bag valve complete.
One D. C. DYNAMO BY BYNG & HAWKINS on 2 bearings diameter of driving pulley 9 1/2" face 6" 100 Volts 129. Amps, 1200 Revolutions per minute, this Dynamo is belt driven by the above Campbell Gas Engine.
2 Complete sets of MANSFIELD OIL GAS APPARATUS consisting of 2 Gas Tanks 6 & 6 Thousand feet capacity each, with 6 Oil Gas producers, Furnaces Hydraulic Valves, &c., &c. All these in good working order.
Apply with offers to the PALACE CONTROLLER, Mysore. 3450

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

STANDARD WAGONS FOR THE OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India for the construction and delivery to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway during the official year 1914-15 of 200 four-wheeled covered goods wagons 5ft. 6in gauge, body 21ft. 0in long and 9ft. 6in. wide inside.
2. The contractors will be required to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of these wagons except those detailed below:—
Wheels and axles.
Axle boxes.
Bearing springs.
Screw couplings.
Vacuum break gear.
Buffers and springs.
Drawbars and springs.
These articles will be supplied by the Railway and are expected to arrive in India by December next.
3. The wagons must be completely constructed in the contractor's yard and delivered on rail free of all transit charges. Tenderers are required to state the place of delivery.
4. Copies of specifications, forms of tender and agreement and drawings with full particulars of contract, date of delivery, etc., can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 30 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.
5. Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed cover should be superscribed "Tenders for Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Wagons" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on Wednesday, the 9th September, 1914.
6. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tenders.
T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, 23rd July, 1914. 3427

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE
Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep	7.50
20.37 ,,	Mattra	,,	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.18 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22.12
8.59 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	21.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1 .23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:.	Dep:	2.11
3 .27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7 .26 ,,	Ambala Cantt. †	,,	21. 8
		Arr.	20.45
	Kalka †	Dep.	19.30
		Arr.	18.40
		Dep.	13.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., for the construction of New Offices with Godowns and other connected buildings to be erected on Plot No. 6 B. 3 Serai Qr., Macleod Road, Karachi.
2. Specifications, conditions and Form of Tender can be obtained on any week day, during office hours, at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per Form.
3. Particulars can be obtained and Plans inspected at the office of the undersigned at office hours, or at the office of their Architect (Mr. M. J. H. Somake, M. S. A., Merewhether Road, Karachi).
4. Rates must be clearly and correctly written out in the Columns provided for the purpose and extended with their respective totals.
5. Tenders must be submitted under sealed covers superscribed "Tender for New Office Buildings for MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., for Karachi," addressed to the undersigned and accompanied with earnest money of Rupees five hundred in Cash or Notes.
6. Tenders to be delivered at the office of the undersigned before 1 p.m. on Monday the 31st August 1914 and receipts for earnest money paid with the Tenders, obtained.
7. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender or to give any reasons for so doing.
8. Successful Tenderers to enter into a formal agreement and to bear all cost thereof.
9. Successful Tenderer to place a further deposit in cash of Rs. 4,500, thus making Rs. 5,000 in all, inclusive of the Rs. 500 deposited as earnest money. Contractors failing to enter into a formal stamped Agreement and depositing the further sum of Rs. 4,500 when called upon to do so, within a period of seven days, from the said call, will forfeit the earnest money of Rs. 500 already deposited with the Tender.
10. All Tenders to stand good for four weeks after date of their submission.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND Co.
Karachi, dated the 20th July 1914.
3332

NOTICE.

Estate of BAWAJI BENIPRASAD BRAHMACHARI, a Vaid Raj or Medical Practitioner formerly of Agra but late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed BAWAJI BENIPRASAD BRAHMACHARI deceased who died at Agra on or about the 25th day of January, One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout British India was granted on the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen to our clients Keshavdeo Kanaiyalal, Kalliansing Badridas and Surrendranath Satyanarayan the executors named, in the said will are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Keshavdeo Kanaiyalal, Kaliansing Badridas and Surrendranath Satyanarayen at the office of the undersigned their attorneys at No. 4, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.
And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said attorneys for the abovenamed executors.
Dated this 4th day of August 1914.
MALVI HIRALAL MODI & RANCHORDAS,
Attorneys for the said Executors.
3460

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT RAILWAY MANAGER on the Bombay Port Trust Railway.
The pay of the post is Rs. 800, rising, by annual increments Rs. 50, to Rs. 1,000.
The person appointed will be required to conform to usual Port Trust and Railway Rules.
Applicants must be over 27 and under 35 years of age and have had District Traffic Superintendent's and Broad Gauge experience.
Applications should state age, qualifications and particulars of education, and be accompanied by copies of testimonials; they should be addressed to the Railway Manager, Bombay Port Trust, and will be received up to 12 noon on 20th August 1914.
The selected candidate will be required to join as soon as possible after appointment.
By order of the Trustees,
J. R. REYNOLDS,
Railway Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd August 1914.
2230

NOTICE.

MISS RUTH AITKEN, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., A.L.C.M. (London) receives Advanced and Elementary pupils for Singing, Piano and Theory, at the Carlton Hotel, Fort. 3418

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE v. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of PARIKH BHOGILAL MAGANLAL, a widower, late of Bombay, Visa Lad. Bania, Hindoo Inhabitant, without occupation, who at the time of his death resided at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
CHHOTALAL HARILAL of Bombay, Visa Lad Bania Hindoo Inhabitant, a merchant, and one of the executors, named in the said will according to the tenor thereof residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 1st day of August, 1914.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
3462 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING of the DONORS and SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY will be held at the office of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., Hornby Road, on Wednesday the 12th August 1914, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and Report of the Managing Committee for the years 1911-1912.
2. To appoint auditors for 1913-1914.
3. To appoint a member in the Managing Committee in place of Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas who retired by rotation, but is eligible for re-dection.
By order of the
Managing Committee,
JEHANGIR R. M. MASTER,
Secretary.
Bombay Native Dispensary.
3451

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to consignees of cargo by "HANSA" Line Steamers "LICHTENFELS" and "MARIENFELS" that the said steamers have under clause X of the Bills of Landing issued for the said cargo, proceeded to Marmagoa.
Dated this 4th day of August 1914.
W. AND A. GRAHAM AND Co.,
Agents.
3459 "Hansa" Line of Steamers.

RECRUITS.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES will be glad to receive applications from suitable persons willing to join the Corps. Applications may be made to the Commanding Officer direct, or to the Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Head-Quarters, Council Road, or to Officers Commanding Companies. 3461

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by public auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.
AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin Office Shigram in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 grey arab quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
On THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at First Floor, "Bansilal Villa" Centre Road, Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich French crystal glassware, crockeryware, best platedware, spoons and forks, telescopic dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboards and dinner wagons, drawing room suite lined silk plush, drawing room fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich Persians and Brussels carpets, gent's bicycle, garden pots, etc., etc., the property of R. Rodenfusers Esq. and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Aug. 5, 1914.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS MUNICIPAL AND PORT TRUST BONDS, GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES, AND AN UNDIVIDED MOIETY IN THE LAND AT FURGUSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jehangir Byramji Dalal, an adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following viz.:—
Lot No. 1:—All the life interest or other the right, title and interest of Jehangir Byramji Dalal under a Deed of Settlement dated 20th April, 1896 and made between Byramji Rustomji of the first part, the said Jehangir Byramji Dalal of the second part, Meherbai (his wife) of the third part and Byramji Rustomji, Merwanji Rustomji, Hormasji Cursetji, Coorlawala, and Jehangir Byramji Dalal of the fourth part, in 4 per cent., Municipal Bonds of the face value of Rs. 35,500.
Lot No. 2:—All the life interest or other the right title and interest of Jehangir Byramji Dalal under the will of his father, the late Byramji Rustomji, dated the 7th day of July, 1894 in (94) ninety-four 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 1,000 each bearing Nos.:—
Bearing Nos. 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3912, 2913, 3116, 3115, 3114, 3113, 3112, 3456, 3455, 3454, 3453, 3452, 3451, 3099, 3098, 3097, 3096, 3095, 3094, 3093, 3092, 3091, 3021, 3020, 3019, 3118, 3117.
Three (3) 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 500 each, bearing Nos. 3715, 3716, 3717.
Four (4) 3½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 100 each bearing Nos. B 062395, B 062396, B 062397 B 062398 of 1854-55.
Two prices of 3 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 1,000 each bearing Nos. B 007428, B 007429 of 1896-97.
Five pieces of 5 per cent. Municipal Debentures of the face value of Rs. 500 each, of the Tansa Water Works Loan bearing Nos. A 01336, A 01137, A 01338, A 01339 and A 01340.
3 per cent. Government Promissory Note for Rs. 100 bearing No. B 007546.
3½ per cent Government Promissory Note for Rs. 1,000 bearing No. B054505 of 1900-01
3½ per cent. Government Promissory Note for Rs. 100 bearing No. B 041595 of 1842-43.
An undivided moiety or an equal half share in all that price or parcel of Foras Free-hold New Salt Batty land or ground situate at Ferguson Road, Parel, Mungod Mundley, without the Fort in the city of Bombay containing by admeasurement (32,000) thirty-two thousand squares yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under old No. 695, New Survey No. 2-2760, 4-2760, 5-2760, and 2769 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the property of Kaikhosru-Muncherji, Hiramaneck, on or towards the south and east by the property of Dadaji Nabaji and on or towards the west partly by the property of Ramchandra Dadaji and partly by the property of Jeewanji Damoolji, which said premises were formerly vacant but are now built upon and were formerly in the occupation of the Britania Mills Limited and now in the occupation of the Phoenix Mills, Ltd.
For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. WADIA GHANDY and Co., Attorneys for the official Assignee, at their office, in the Oriental Buildings within the Fort or the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 5th August, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE, SHOP FURNITURE, etc., of the Firm of Messrs. Tajbhai Hakimji and Sons, Boots and Shoes Merchants.
ON SATURDAY, the 8th day of August, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the shop in "Lalji Mansingh Buildings" in Lohar Chawl, near Crawford Market, by order of the Mortgagees in possession, Messrs. Sulemanji Karimji and on account and at risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Tajbhai Hakimji and Sons, the entire stock-in-trade in the shop of the mortgagors comprising:—
A big stock of gent's, ladies' and children's boots and shoes of well-known English makers, entire shop furniture, etc.
The above is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 5th August, 1914.

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on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL BHOIWADA.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Amin and Desai attorneys for Mr. Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Husein the Transferee of the Deed of Mortgage dated 8th day of Sept. 1909 and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Esabella wife of Gregory Gonsolves and ors., Messrs. MEHTA and Company Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned landed property on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 19th August, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel, Bhoiwada, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 148 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 128 New No. 14305 and New Survey No. C/7 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 1341 Street No. 35 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ratan Pandu and partly by that of Leega widow of Antoni Nuves, on or towards the West by the passage, on or towards the North by the property of Annie wife of Deogo De Souza and on or towards the South by the land of the Transferred herein.

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Amin and Desai attorneys for the Transferee herein at their office at 61, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES KHAMGAON AKOLA FINE MACHINE GINNED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Balchand Ugarchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pruthuraj Bhagwan and Footchand Matrumal, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell on FRIDAY the 7th inst. at 5 p.m., (S. T.), at the stated godown No. 6A at Arthur Bunder.

100 bales Khamgaon Akola Fine Machine Ginned Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. Balance to be paid and delivery to be taken the next day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 5th August, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

August 18th, 19th & 20th
at 9-30 p.m. prompt.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will present Pinero's Farcical Comedy.

THE MAGISTRATE

Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co. on August 4th.

TIME AND PRICES ASSUAL. U

GRAND CHANGE TO-NIGHT!

THE RACE FOR THE RUBIES

AN EXPLOIT OF NAT PINKERTON
A SENSATIONAL DRAMA
3,000 FEET.
AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

DON'T WAIT UNTIL SOME OTHER TIME BECAUSE
THE FILM IS OF EXCLUSIVE RIGHT

To-day on account of Cocoanut Holiday 5-15 to 6-45 Prize Matinee, and every night 7 to 8-30 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12 (S. T.) Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)

Sandhurst Road. Telephone No. 1266.

A DANCE CLASS at very moderate price will be open for children of 6 to 15 years every SATURDAY afternoon from 3 to 5 p.m., commencing from SATURDAY the 1st AUGUST, at TAJ MAHAL HOTEL Room No. 451.

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SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies, on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p. m.
LAST NIGHT OF
ROSA ROMA
ROSA ROMA
The Gifted Violinist.
Come and wish her "Au Revoir"
TO-NIGHT
Continued Successful Engagement
TORINO
TORINO
The Master Mind in Juggling
RUSSELL AND HELD
RUSSELL AND HELD
The best dressed pair on the stage
TO-MORROW
IS
GALA NIGHT
WONDERFUL PHENOMENON!
AUSTRONOMERS NONPLUSSED!!
ECLIPSE OP THE COMETS!!!
BY OUR NEW STAR
SAM STERN
SAM STERN
The great Hebrew comedian
AN ARTISTE WHO HAS TOPPED THE BILL AT OUR
WEST END MUSIC HALLS IN LONDON
ANY DOUBTERS?
SEE THE POSTERS IN OUR THEATRE LOBBY.
Meredith and Adnil Roman Ring athletes
A surprise turn.
A STAR * A STAR.
LILY PACY
LILY PACY
The girl that can dance.
Paying a return Visit.
FULL LIST OF ARTISTES.
IN OUR BIG ADVERT
TO-MORROW
GAIETY GALA NIGHT.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.

The Great Film of the Year!

THE THREE MUSKETEERS.

3 Shows To-day.
3 Shows To-day.
3 Shows To-day.
At 3, 6 and 9-30 p. m.
At 3, 6 and 9-30 p. m.
At 3, 6 and 9-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL
CINEMATOGRAPH
CHARNI ROAD.
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GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME
SPECIAL BOOKING
OF
PATHE'S GREAT WAR FILM
THE
CURSE OF WAR.
THE GREATEST PICTURE
OF
MODERN TIMES
MAGNIFICENTLY COLORED,
TAKEN BY SPECIAL PERMISSION
OF THE
FRENCH WAR MINISTER
Don't miss this Treat
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8 30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m
PRICE SHOW
TO-NIGHT 5 to 6-30
POPULAR PRICES.

MOTOR DRIVING taught by an expert in his own car at rates defying competitors, K. H. LUSKERI, Tribhowan Terrance, Girgam. 3416b.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

We shall present the fine Exclusive

CORA, THE TEMPTRESS.

3,500 Feet—In three Parts.
A GREAT DRAMA OF LOVE, ADVENTURE AND MYSTERY
IN WHICH
a beautiful woman plays the principal part, and by her fascinating powers lures people to destruction. A powerful and gripping plot which will not fail to interest all.

OUR EXCLUSIVES ARE ALWAYS GOOD—THIS IS **EXTRA.**

LAKE VERBANO (Scenic) ROUND O'BRIEN (Comic)
A PROGRAMME TO PLEASE.

3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.
On Wednesday 5th August { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

"GWALIOR RACES"
"AUTUMN MEETING,,
23rd, 25th and 27th November 1914.
For Prospectus apply to the
Honorary Secretary,
GWALIOR RACSE, GWALIOR, I. C.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld. Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH of OLD AGE AT lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and Bros., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The monsoon has been very weak in the peninsula and the northwestern desert, but in the rest of India it has been strong. The temperature is low in Kashmir, Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces, Orissa and Central Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, Central India East, the east of Central Provinces, Konkan; local in West United Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in North Punjab, Gujarat, West Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are:—Rangoon one inch; Bassein five; Diamond Island two; Toungoo one and a half; Akyab seven; Tezpur one and a half; Cherrapunji two; two; Cox's Bazar, Berhampore one and a Chittagong three; Jessore one, Darjeeling and Sambalpur five; Cuttack, Ranchi and Hazaribagh one and a half; Daltonganj two; Benares and Bahraich one; Allahabad and Dehra Dun one and a half; Lucknow four; Lyallpur one and a half; Nowgong three; Sutna Jubbulpore one and a half; Raipur and Bombay one; Belgaum one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Kashmir and Punjab, extension westwards into East Rajputana.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th August 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Rawalpindi. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Mainpuri has had 0.17," Cawnpore 0.80" and Allahabad 1.42". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat records 0.32" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme eastern districts and insignificant elsewhere; Jubbulpore has had 1.65" and Raipur 1.05". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.88", Ratnagiri 0.47", Mormugao 0.31" and Karwar 0.14". Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Ahmednagar has had 0.17", Poona 0.39", Belgaum 1.66" and Aurangabad 0.29". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable increase of rainfall in the United Provinces and some increase in the north Bombay Deccan and on the west coast of the Peninsula but a considerable decrease in the central parts of the country and in Hyderabad. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, north Malabar and the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces, fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan, the United Provinces and local in the south Bombay Deccan and Gujarat.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the east Central and the United Provinces and some showers in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and possibly in Gujarat and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 4th of July 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hour	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	97.5	87.8	65	..	0.00	0.00
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	95.7	86.9	69	0.04	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.6	77.7	76	..	8.20	5.32
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	96.4	75.7	82	0.08	12.03	4.00
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	93.7	74.1	86	0.07	11.01	—1.55
Delhi	94.4	..	84	..	12.04	—0.38
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.6	77.9	75	0.04	17.06	3.64
Mainpuri	89.3	73.4	86	0.17	7.96	—3.43
Jhansi	88.6	77.6	78	..	17.87	—0.88
Cawnpore	84.0	74.5	93	0.80	12.85	—2.79
Allahabad	89.7	76.5	86	1.42	25.84	7.62
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.5	82.4	70	..	4.28	2.87
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	2.11
Ajmer	88.6	75.5	82	..	9.43	1.10
Jaipore	80.4	74.9	78	..	20.37	9.14
Kotah	88.6	77.4	73	0.00	17.77	3.54
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.3	74.1	75	0.00	6.68	—2.19
Dwarka	84	78.7	83	0.00	11.01	2.12
Veraval	80.6	78.8	88	0.00	9.17	—2.55
Rajkot	85.3	76.0	87	0.01	15.67	—1.20
Bhavnagar Para	87.2	76.8	83	0.00	24.04	13.42
Surat	84.3	77.5	89	0.32	39.98	13.49
Ahmedabad	86.6	76.9	87	0.08	26.66	6.81
Dessa	85.2	75.7	81	1.00	19.50	6.73
Neemuch	85.7	72.5	78	..	17.70	3.73
Indore	75.1	72.1	87	..	13.13	—3.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.9	72.3	88	1.65	24.89	—4.14
Saugor	80.8	72.8	92	0.02	21.10	—2.78
Hoshangabad	81.5	73.8	89	..	28.26	4.02
Khandwa	85.3	74.0	90	..	15.98	1.13
Akola	83.9	73.7	78	0.01	12.81	—3.58
Amraot	81.2	74.3	91	..	10.44	—6.70
Nagpur	79.6	74.9	82	0.05	20.68	—4.11
Chanda	81.7	74.0	97	0.09	19.24	—7.03
Raipur	77.7	72.7	92	1.05	20.96	—4.24
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	78.4	89	0.88	49.30	3.51
Ratnagiri	83.1	74.9	91	0.47	82.36	15.73
Mormugao	84.9	75.9	91	0.31	70.70	6.40
Karwar	83.3	74.4	86	0.14	95.72	14.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.3	73.6	74	..	11.86	2.12
Ahmednagar	86.4	68.9	86	0.17	9.66	0.94
Poona	79.4	70.7	88	0.39	18.35	5.77
Sholapur	84.9	73.1	86	..	13.10	3.49
Bijapur	81.4	70.9	85	..	3.68	—2.00
Belgaum	72.3	66.6	97	1.66	50.87	24.67
Aurangabad	80.3	69.8	95	0.29	17.37	4.86
Nizamabad (Indur).	81.9	72.6	86	0.02	33.40	16.94
Hyderabad	81.1	72.0	80	0.03	20.54	9.44
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.7	76.3	95	0.21	85.46	6.91
Calicut	85.8	77.1	86	0.23	69.30	1.17
Cochin	85.7	77.7	89	..	49.27	—3.82
Colombo	85.6	74.7	95	..	14.15	1.04
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maalipatam	87.2	79.2	77	0.02	10.76	—0.62
Bellary	90.3	77.5	56	..	1.84	—2.01
Guddapah	94.9	78.2	65	..	7.17	—0.40
Madras	96.3	81.5	60	..	2.90	—3.68
Bangalore	84.6	65.8	76	..	5.68	—1.89
Coimbator	90.1	78.1	70	..	2.74	—0.32
Trichinopoly	98.9	77.6	86	..	0.17	—1.83
Negapatam	98.5	78.3	77	..	1.12	—2.54

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 4th August, 1914, was 29·867 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay 3rd August.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m, 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.645 inches
Temperature of Air	81.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2 ,,
Dew Point	77.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.871 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy- 10)	9.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W
Movement of Wind do. ..	225miles.
Fall of Rain	0.85inches
Total fall during month	1.46 ,,
Do. do. year	49.42 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th	0.03 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Aug.	h. m.	ft in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft in.
M	3	m 9 55	27 5	3	m 2 31	16 5
		9 22 a	25 0		3 52 a	20 2
Tu	4	m10 43	28 1	4	m 3 30	16 2
		10 22 a	25 6		4 46 a	19 4
W	5	11 21	28 7	5	m 4 21	16 0
		11 11 a	26 1		5 30 a	18 7
Th	6	m 11 55	28 9	6	m 5 5	16 0
		11 54 a	26 6		6 6 a	17 11
F	7	0 27 a	28 8	7	m 5 54	16 2
					6 33 a	17 5
S	8	m 0	26 9	8	m 6 1o	16 6
		0	28 5		7 ∞ a	17 2
S	9	m 1	26 8	9	m 6 5	17 1
		1 25 a	27 11		7 37 a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.		Sunrise	Sunset
,, 3	(Monday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 14
,, 4	(Tuesday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 7h. 13
,, 5	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 7h. 13 m
,, 6	(Thursday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 7h. 13m
,, 7	(Friday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 12m
,, 8	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 11
,, 9	(Sunday	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 11m

PHASES OF MOON:—First quarter July 30th. 5h 210m-a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20-7m a.m. Last quarte Aug. 14th 6h 26-6m. a.m. New Moon Aug. 21st 5 h 26-5m. p m.

KALINA OUTRAGE.

EVIDENCE OF EYE-WITNESSES.

The hearing of the case in which fourteen men of Kalina are accused of having taken part in the fatal assault on Ignatius Penha was continued on Monday last before Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge Thana, when three witnesses were examined.

The Rev. Father Cyril Atrick De Abres, Assistant Vicar of Kalina, said on the 26th of April, at night, as he was returning to Church through the village, he saw a crowd of people along the road passing by the houses of Lorens Loodrig and Lorens Soz. In the middle of this crowd there were four persons, the deceased, Valentin, (accused No. 2) a Mahomedan and one Nicolau Rodrigues. The deceased and Valentin were quarrelling, and Nicolau Rodrigues was trying to pacify them. Witness asked the Mahomedan to take deceased to his house. Witness did not see any of the other accused there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferreira witness said that if the wife of the deceased had stated that twelve or thirteen of the accused had surrounded the deceased with sticks to beat him it was not true.

Luis Francis DeSouza said that about 6-30 a.m., on the day of the assault he was on his way to work. Five or six places ahead of him was the deceased while Inas Cordero was behind him (witness). When deceased was a few paces beyond the cactus bush accused No. 1, Luis Paul Doming, came from behind and gave him a blow with a stick on his head. Valentin (No. 2) came immediately in front and also Felshia (No. 3). Valentin raised his stick to beat deceased, and witness jumped off the road and ran towards Kurla. When he had covered about two hundred paces he turned round and saw the deceased down on the ground, while about eight persons were standing some twenty to twenty-five paces distant from him. These persons were not doing anything.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferreira, witness said he saw Valentin in the middle of the road, and Felshia on the edge of the road.

Inas Cordero's evidence was similar to that of the preceding witness, but he added that he saw Yeshia Bhagia, a *mahar* (accused No. 4) also beat the deceased and that Valentin and the Mahar attacked the deceased simultaneously. Witness plunged out of the road, and at a distance of about a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five paces he turned round and saw ten other persons besides the four already mentioned by him belabouring the deceased. When he turned round he could not recognise any of the accused on account of the distance but he could recognise No. 1 who he saw throwing a stone on the deceased. Witness said that at the very first blow deceased fell down.

The case is proceeding.

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THE ONLY HOTEL IN BOMBAY UNDER
EUROPEAN PROPRIETOR.
CLEANEST HOTEL.
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BEST FOOD.
PUREST DRINKS.
HOT SUPPERS
TILL 12 P.M.
AT REASONABLE RATES.
FRESH SOLES AND SALMON DAILY.
Special arrangements made for Party Catering on the Premises or outdoors.
Rs. 5 daily. Rs. 120 per month.
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ALBERT WITZIG,
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BOOKS. BOOKS.

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Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 4th.

SS Umballa	Gill	Java July 3 7
SS Varwaerts	Bechtenger	Trieste July 10
SS Zoroastrian	Osborne	Calcutta July 2

DEPARTURES.

August 4th.

SS Vorwaerts	Bechtenger	Marmagoa

The following vessel obtain portclearance yesterday

SS Sadar	Ookerp	Persian Gulf via Karachi

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Dumbea	for	Sydney
"	Africanic	for	Liverpool etc.

S. S. China:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer China, arrived in London at 2 a.m. on the 2nd inst.

S. S. Umballa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Umballa, 3,421 tons, Captain D. M. Gill, arrived in harbour on Monday from Java, which port she had left on July 3, with a cargo of sugar and timber.

S. S. Vorwaerts:—The A L S N Coy's steamer Vorwaerts, 3,727 tons, Captain J. Bechtenger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, which wort she had left on July 10, with a general cargo and 8 passengers.

S. S. Sardar:—The P & S N Coy's steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerji, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

S. S. Zoroastrian:—The steamer Zoroastrian, 2,585 tons, Captain W. Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on July 21, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Vorwaerts:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Varwaerts, 3,727 tons, Captain J. Bechtenger, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa, with some bottom cargo.

S.S. China:—The P. and O. Coy's steamer China, from Bombay arrived London at 2 a.m. on the 2nd instant.

*To arrive

P DOCK.

Tuesday, August 4th, 1914.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Clan Macdonald	Swethward	J. F. & Co
B Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
C & R City of Poona	McNeil	K. N. & Co
F Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
H Sardar	Ookerji	P & S N Co
K Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
M Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co
N Iltinda	Tucker	M. M. & Co
O Abydos	Davis	Bo & A. S. N. Co
P Ujina	Abbott	M. Mr & Co

V. DOCK

2 Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
5 Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
6 Borderdale	Hay	J.F.& Co
7 Clematis	Gunn	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Khosrouh	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
12 & 13 Chanda	Cunningham	M M & Co
14 Linga	Cubbash	M. M. & Co
15 Umballa	Gill	M M & Co
16 Dumra	Anderson	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Caledonia	Goubault	M. M. & Co
2 Talyabi	Kass	R. E. Collin & Cor
4 Upada	Le Brocp	M. M. & Co
5 Barjora	Oconner	M. M. & Co
6 Hala	Butler	M. M. & Co
7 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
8 Ozarda	Mils	M. M. & Co.
16 Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
7 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
18 Meteor	Remmerssen	W & A G & Co

M. W. D. D.

Nurani	Lewis (Repairing)	T. M & Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Goolam	B. O. S.N. Co Ltd
Sarasnati	Mocia	
Satrunji	Ebram	
	Offside M.	
M Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co
	Offside	
P. Chindwara	Hoxley	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Atlantica	Kock	T. M. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Caithness	Ridland	
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Geiqua	Crome	D. N. Sons
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Inverness	Venles	A Y & Co
Kiri maru	Tsuda	N. Y. K.
Mombasa	Smith	J M & Co
Manin	Tinnad	V. S. N. Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Pekiog	Bangme choir	
Palitana	Kipple	M. M. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W & Co
Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P. & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CASTALIA (s) 55 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

LEON KENDAL

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

PALMIST

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

(SUITE 352.)

THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS OF

English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.,

Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

FOR LONDON.

CALEDONIA (s) 32 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy; 13 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 3 bales cotton carpets and santranjees, H. Cowasjee; 11 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.; 2 cases cotton curtains, D. J. Bhamgara; 7 bales skins, R. M. Cooka; 1,400 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR HULL.

MONTEBELLO (s) 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

MONTEBELLO (s) 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

CHANDA (s) 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

GRIQUA (s) 4,004 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

GRIQUA (s) 31,500 cwts. castor seed, 50,499 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

SWAZI (s) 6,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

KIRIN-MARU (s) 54 bales. cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

KIRIN-MARU (s) 22 cwts. buttons lac, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR TAMSUI.

ARCADIA (s) 20 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

ARCADIA (s) 14 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.; 250 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Barjora from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—23 bundles specie, 27 bundles wool, 1 tin old coins, 1 tin pearls 42 bundles skins, 117 cases rose water, 8 bundles rose buds, 10 cases biscuits, 17 bags pistas, 8,743 bags dates, 84 bundles salted fish, 590 bundles mat tapes, 10 bundles mats.

S. S. Banca from Moji, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—6,721 tons coal, 64 logs timber, 1,930 pieces sleepers, 6,109 pieces planks and scantlings.

S. S. Mombassa from Bunbury, Agents James Mackintosh and Co.—42,242 pieces jarrah timber sleepers, 240 pieces jarrah timber crossings.

S. S. Kirin-Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—46 bales 142 cases cotton goods, 20 cases 3 bundles silk, 143 cases 10 bales silk yarn, 58 cases 17 bales cotton yarn, 8 cases silk goods, 50 casks cement, 1 case cigars, 285 cases refined camphor, 25 cases refined camphor powder, 25 bundles galangal, 123 cases 21 crates clocks, 200 cases cassia, 6 cases cassia oil, 1 case staraniseed oil, 436 cases fire-crackers, 70 cases glass phials and bottles, 16 cases glass bangles, 62 cases glass beads, 463 bags sago flour, 435 bags arecanuts, 392 bags betelnuts, 15 bags cardamom seed, 2,347 bags beans, 20 bags C. seed, 25 cases dry preserves, 7 cases perfumery, 160 bundles copper sheets, 1,145 pieces copper ingots, 682 bags rice, 20 cases soap, 550 bags sugar candy, 80 packages 165 cases 42 half cases 273 half chests tea, 10 cases vegetable wax, 276 bundles sandal wood.

S. S. Umballa from Samarang, Agents M. M. and Co.—11,529 bags sugar.

S. S. Peking from Kristiania, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—1,469 bales paper, 10 kegs oxalic acid, 100 bags mineral white, 80 cases preserves, 240 drums carbide.

S. S. Caithness from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,025 tons coal.

S. S. Palitana from Colombo and Coast. Agents M. M. and Co.—1,300 bales cotton, 14 bundles cotton waste, 60 bags coffee, 202 cases 41 half cases tea, 102 bundles cardamoms, 7 bundles cardamoms seed, 4 bundles cardamoms husks, 1,204 bags 335 baskets ginger, 1,317 bags pepper, 58 bags catchora, 172 bags turmeric, 5 drums aniline dye dry, 43 bags cow hides, 109 bags C. flowers, 5 bundles senna, 8 bundles dry fish, 2 bundles G. skins, 140 bundles olai mats, 1,835 bags cocoanuts.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF MARRIAGE LAW.

A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER'S DAUGHTER.

Judgment has been delivered by Mr. Justice Bakewell of the Madras High Court, in the case in which the question raised was whether a marriage could be contracted with a deceased wife's sister's daughter, the parties belonging to the Wesleyan Church. Mr. Adam cited two witnesses, the Rev. Mr. Monohan, the President of the Wesleyan Provincial Synod, and the Rev. Mr. Passmore, of the Christian Literature Society, who gave instances of marriages in the Wesleyan Church with a deceased wife's sister, both in Ceylon and Madras, Mr. Cooke, the petitioner, was also examined and gave evidence as to his domicile in India, he having left the Army and taken up the post of an Engine Driver on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of Mr. Adam, passed the following order:—

The rule of the Church to which the parties belong is that the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife is permitted, if it be not prohibited by the Law of the land in which they are resident. There is no prohibition of such a marriage in the Law of India, because the parties are governed by their personal law. If such a marriage be permissible, *a fortiori* a marriage in the case of, the remoter degree of the daughter of a sister of the deceased wife is also permissible. On the evidence, I hold that the marriage in question is not forbidden by the personal law by which the parties are governed and I direct the Registrar of Marriages of Madras to grant the requisite certificate.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

TRIAL OF JAFFER AND MISTRY.

EVIDENCE BY THE AUDITOR

The hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris, of the C.I.D., charged Jaffer Jusoob and N. R. Mistry, lately manager and auditor respectively of the Credit Bank (now in liquidation), with abetting the offence of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,978, being the amount of dividend paid out by the directors of the Credit Bank, and with falsification of accounts, was resumed yesterday at a further sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, acting Advocate-General, and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, (instructed by the Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor), appeared for the Crown; Mr. Rustam J. Modi defended the first accused, while the second accused was defended by Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. H. A. Vakil (instructed by Mr. Dinshah Jijibhoy, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji Dinshah and Company solicitors).

MR. RICE'S EVIDENCE.

The evidence of Mr. H. G. Cocke, Chartered Accountant, who was examined as an expert witness, was concluded and the next witness called was Ardeshir Edulji Cama, *alias* A. C. Rice. Examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that he was appointed one of the auditors of the Credit Bank in December, 1909. He attended the Bank to audit the accounts from time to time up to the 30th June, 1910. In July, Mistry and he were appointed auditors at a statutory meeting of the Bank. He had a clerk named J. S. Patel, who attended the Bank between June and December. On the 30th December witness went to the Bank and counted the cash. He again went on the 4th Jan. He met Mistry at the Bank, but had no conversation with him about the audit, but later on, that is, on the 5th or 6th Mistry gave witness to understand that he had completed his audit. The balance-sheet and profit and loss account were already prepared on the 4th January. On the 5th, Mistry had not done any auditing, but he merely came in and went away again. On both these day's witness spent about three hours in audit work.

SPECIAL NOTES MADE.

Witness again attended the Bank on the 6th, when some difficulty arose, and he made special notes of the same. The first item that he queried was an item of Rs. 11,637 stated to be the balance to the debit of the adjusting account. This item represented loss for the half-year ending the 30th June 1910. This item had not been brought in the profit and loss account. He tried to get an explanation about it and he first asked the sub-accountant, Harshadrai Mehta. Harshadrai admitted that the item was not taken to the profit and loss account. He then asked Aranaha, who also made a similar admission. Mistry was present when he made these inquiries, and he had in his handwriting put his remarks against the queries written by the witness. With regard to the item of Rs. 11,000 transferred to Hassan Brothers' fixed loan account, explanations were given to him that this was an ordinary loan. Dissatisfied, witness asked the manager, who first said the same, but when he was confronted with the various entries he admitted them. Witness then went further and said it was a transfer. Jaffer had produced a pro-note to show it was a loan, but subsequently it was admitted to be a transfer. Asked why the sum was transfered to their account, the manager said they wanted to help him, as they wanted to be the sole brokers of the Bank. Mistry was present throughout, heard all the conversation and took the explanation down. When he queried the amount of profit, he was told about the parties undertaking to pay. All these statements were made by Jaffer in the presence of Mistry, Aranaha and Harshadrai Mehta.

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS PROPOSED.

Witness then suggested to Mistry to make a report to the shareholders. Mistry objected, saying that it would be detrimental to the working of a newly-floated Company to make such a report. Witness asked what should be done, and Mistry suggested that they should make a report to the Board. Witness agreed to do that, and on the 7th he drafted the report at his office. When he prepared the report, he expected that Mistry would sign it as he had suggested the making of such a report. Witness took the draft report to Mistry's office and showed it to him. Mistry refused to sign, he said that he did not know much about the queries witness had made and suggested that they should seek further explanations from the manager. Mistry and witness then went to the Bank. The same process was gone through, and Jaffer and Aranaha repeated the same explanations. Mistry was satisfied with the explanations but witness was not. Mistry then suggested that they should attend the Board meeting. Before he attended the Board meeting, Rs. 11,000 of Hassan Brothers was paid in by a cheque. The cheque was produced, as witness insisted that monies should be brought in to satisfy him that Hassan Brothers had really undertaken to pay the amount towards the losses. In the evening witness attended the Board meeting. Mistry and Jaffer were present. Aranaha was called in, but he was not present throughout. Witness was there for about fifteen minutes. Mistry undertook to explain the balance-sheet to the Board and he explained also the items objected to by the witness, and told the directors that the profits included sums paid in by Jaffer and various other persons. Their names were not mentioned. Witness also said that the various accounts had got credits by monies paid by Jaffer, and that Jaffer's explanation was that he had undertaken to pay the preliminary expenses of the opening of branches. There was no discussion between the members of the Board and Mistry. They were satisfied with Mistry's explanations after looking into the ledger accounts. They did not ask him any questions, and subsequently he signed the balance-sheet at the same Board meeting. He signed it because the directors agreed to it.

JAFFER REPRIMANDED.

To his Lordship witness said that Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin reprimanded Jaffer for passing the entries witness had objected to without the knowledge of the Board. Nothing was said by the members of the Board about Jaffer's explanation that he had undertaken to pay the preliminary expenses.

To further questions put by Mr. Jardine, witness said that the working of the Bank had resulted in a small profit without taking into account the amounts paid in, namely, the amounts of Rs. 11,000 and Rs 7,000. When those amounts actually came in cash, they ought to be taken into account because they were a good payment. It was not a business profit. Before this, he had been an articled clerk in England for five years; besides this he had no other experience. Personally, he had not come across a case where a manager undertook to pay preliminary expenses, but he had read of such a case.

Mr. Rice further examined said:—

There is a note of Mistry being at the bank on the 6th and 7th when I had discussions with Mistry with regard to the balance sheet. On the 4th I got a letter from the bank asking me to audit. It may be on my file, I have'nt looked for it now.

Mr. Mody did not cross-examine. Cross-examined by Mr. Talarkhan witness said:—

I have no written note of Mistry, being there on the 4th or 5th; my recollection is not at fault with regard to that.

STORY OF SHARES BOUGHT ON PRO-NOTES.

Framroze Bapujee Dadiburjor, examined by Mr. Jardine, said:—

I was a clerk in the Credit Bank from 1910 and am now engaged under the liquidator. I am concerned with the department. Hasan Ali Mahomed was one of the shareholders, 19,500 shares were allotted to him and he was registered as a shareholder for these shares. He had paid application money in cash and subsequently he passed a promissory note for Rs. 39,000 on 3rd September, 1910, that is two days after the application of shares.

In December, 1910 the accountant Aranaha and Jaffer told me to prepare a statement of shareholders. Interest on the amount paid up was to be calculated and it came to about 13 to 14 thousand rupees. I told the result to Aranaha and Jaffer one month before I made the fair statement. I know Mistry the 2nd accused since December 1910. I used to see him sometimes in the bank office, sometimes with the clerk and sometimes with the manager. I don't know what he used to do there.

Mr. Rice's clerk used to come to office. I remember Rice and Mistry coming in the first week of January Rice examined the books in January. I can't say about Mistry. Mistry never talked to me.

The Manager had a private room and all other clerks sat in one general room.

The total number of shares allotted was 100,000 and 10 Rs. per share were called up. Roughly, nearly half that amount was received in cash and the rest was by loans on pro-notes against the security of the shares. Rs. 13,738-1-9 was paid as dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mody:—Aranaha was my immediate superior I verified the exact amount as to dividend of 5 p.c I received my orders from Jaffer as well as Aranaha. In the first instance I took my instructions from Aranaha.

Mr. Talyarkhan did not cross-examine.

JAFFER TO PAY FOR FLOATING THE COMPANY.

Sorabjee Jamsetjee Patel called said:—I am the audit clerk of Mr. Rice. I entered his service in April, 1910. I used to go to the Credit Bank to check accounts. Mr. Rice attended the bank on 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th January, 1911. On 6th January Mr. Rice queried an item standing to the credit of adjusting account The sub-accountant Mr. Mehta, Mistry and Aranaha were there. Mr. Mehta said that it was an amount of expenditure up to June 30th 1910 transferred to adjusting account and that Rs.11,000 balance was to be borne by the manager and his friends because it was arranged among the directors that Jaffer should pay for floating the Company. The accountant told a similar story. At first they said it had not been transferred anywhere and they said that it was transferred to the fixed loan account of Hasan brothers. They said that Rs.11,000 was a genuine loan and in support of that, the pro-note signed by Hasan brothers was produced. They explained that Hasan brothers were the sole brokers and they had agreed to bear these expenses. At the time this was discovered Mr.Rice, the accountant, Mistry and the sub-accountant were present and the manager also was sent for. Mr. Rice was not satisfied with that. I don't know whether he was satisfied, but he was trying to explain it away. On 7th January I was again there with Mr. Rice and Mistry was present. Mr. Rice said that Hasan brothers must pay up. Afterwards a cheque on the Chartered Bank in favour of the Credit Bank for Rs. 11,000 was shown to Mr. Rice.

On the evening of 6th there was a discussion between Mr. Rice and Mistry. Mr. Rice said he wanted to make a report to the shareholders. Mistry said that that would be detrimental to the interests of a newly floated Company and said he should make a report of it to the Directors.

Mistry was in the Bank on the 4th, 5th, and 7th January Mr. Rice and Mistry were auditing together. On 4th and 5th I and Rice went in the afternoon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan witness said:—

Mistry took a silent part in auditing, not so active a part as Mr. Rice, Mistry was also helping in the audit.

To Mr. Jardine.—All the objections came from Rice; Mistry tried to explain away. Harshadrai Dahyabhai Mehta examined by Mr. Jardine said:—

I am at present employed on the liquidation staff, of the Bombay Banking Company. I was a clerk in the Credit Bank till the Bank failed. I was working under the accountant Aranaha. I know the signatures of all the directors of the Company.

I was entrusted with the work of preparing the balance sheet for 1910. I knew Mistry, I saw him occasionally in the month of December twice or thrice a week.

He came to give instructions in preparing the balance sheet—sometimes to Aranaha and sometimes to me.

Once I went with Mistry to Mr. Chooni-lal Saraya, Manager of Specie Bank, before preparing the balance sheet. I went on the instructions of Aranaha. I went to him to consult him about the writing off of the losses of the branches. That was two or three days before the 4th of January. Mistry was consulted when the difficulty about the balance-sheet arose.

I cannot say whether Mistry was on friendly terms with Jaffer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan witness said:—

I saw Mistry at the end of December at the Bank. He advised me when I consulted him. I don't remember the day when I went to Saraya with Mistry. Mr. Chunilal said that losses cannot be written off for one year. This note "midnight 4th of January, on the balance-sheet is in my hands and signifies that this sheet was finished on the 4th of January at midnight

To Mr. Jardine:—I don't remember if Rice was at the bank on the 4th of January, or checked the balance sheet on the 4th. As the balance did not tally Aranaha was there till 9 or 10 at night and the balance sheet tallied at midnight. Mr. Rice had not this balance sheet before him till the fifth of January.

ARANAHA'S EVIDENCE.

Robert Charles Aranaha was next called.

The witness applied for protection under the Evidence Act.

His Lordship:—Very well you must answer the questions but you will be protected under section 132.

Examined by Mr. Jardine:—

I was accountant of the Credit Bank appointed in April, 1910, I was paid Rs. 110 and then Rs. 125 and Rs. 25 allowance. Before this I had worked as an assistant to the accountant of the Bank of India, I was also employed in the Alliance Bank of India before that.

I was first given a letter of appointment by Jaffer Jooshub, Jaffer was then Secretary and Mr. Barnes was the Manager Then Mr. Barnes retired and Jaffer became Manager.

The Ahmedabad branch of the bank was opened on the 8th July, 1910; the Bhownagar 8th, July 1910; Baroda 27th July, 1910; Hydrabad 31st May, 1910, Karachi 15th July, 1910; Mandvi 14th November, 1910; Rajkote 22nd November, 1910; Surat 12th August 1910.

There were other branches.

I had passed the London Chamber of Commerce examination before I joined the bank. I had no other qualifications except that I was a member of the Institute of Bankers, which any bank clerk could be.

In June, 1910 I made up a profit and loss account of my own accord. Jaffer came to know of it, as he asked me what I was doing and I told him that I was drawing up a profit and loss account Jaffer said it was not necessary. At that time he knew that there was a loss. Mistry was present when this conversation took place and he was consulted. I then said I would have the balance of Rs. 11,345 as it was the debit and he told me to take it to the adjusting account.

I said in my opinion it might go into preliminaries. He told me to do as I was ordered. I passed a voucher crediting 11,345-10-6 to profit and loss account and debiting the amount to the adjusting account.

Mistry was coming to the bank frequently. He was on friendly terms with Jaffer. By "frequently," I mean twice a month or sometimes even twice a week. He used to see Jaffer in Jaffer's private room.

In 1910 December the Manager intended to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. He asked me to prepare a statement of the shareholders and how much interest at 5 per cent. would come to. Then I asked Framroze Dadyburjor to prepare such a statement which was ready at the end of December, when both Mistry and Jaffer came to me and asked if the book was ready. Branch returns had not come at the time when I was asked to prepare the statement. Therefore it could not be known whether the bank had made a profit or loss.

Dadyburjor gave a slip of paper to Mistry showing the amount of interest which at 5 per cent. came to Rs. 13,000.

Jaffer saw it and said that it was a heavy amount. This was about the end of the month before the returns had come from the branches.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned until to-morrow.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON.

ARSENIC FOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SURVEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 4.

The "Madras Mail" publishes a dastardly attempt made during the past few weeks to poison Mr. R. H. A. Johnston, Assistant Director of Survey, Trichinopoly, with arsenic which the would-be murderer seems to have introduced in several small doses in his victim's food at intervals. This caused intense pain to Mr. Johnson but was not suspected as poison. Another dose would have been fatal without doubt but for the prompt medical attention and good nursing, which were fortunately at hand. Mr. Johnston is now recovering.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 4th August.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The only quotation is for Bank demand for the mail. The market is irregular. The Banks will be closed to-morrow for a Public holiday.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready		Nil.
D.D. mail		1s. 3 7/8
T.T. forward September		Nil.
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready		Nil.
Credits 3 m-s ready		Nil.
" forward		Nil.
" 6 m-s ready		Nil.
Francs 3m-s ready		Nil.
Marks " "		Nil.
60 days Hongkong		Nil.
" Shanghai		Nil.
" Japan		Nil.

BULLION.

There are no quotations from Home. Locally the market is unsettled and quotations are more or less nominal.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	3	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	Un-		
1st Settlement	settled.		
2nd Settlement			

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 1st August 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	26	29,839
B.B. & C.I. Railway	28	33,943

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

After passing through a period of storm and stress which excited greatly the nerves of the operators during the course of the last week business in both the Paper and the Share Markets came to a standstill today. The advices from the seat of war, are anxiously awaited and the situation is gloomy in the extreme.

COTTON.

It is uncertain whether the New York Market will reopen to-day. A cable has been received here this evening stating that the Liverpool Market is closed both for spot and future business, and will remain closed until further orders. It is therefore probable that the American Markets will also be closed.

In the Local Market there is very little doing. Rates are quite nominal and beyond a few settlements, and a trifling business in ready cotton, the Market is stagnant. Nominal quotations opened at Rs. 241 for good Broach, Rs. 182 for fine Bengal January and Rs. 202 for fine Khamgaon Akola January. The closing rate for good Broach is Rs. 234/35, other prices lower in proportion.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Markets are closed.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday.

Cotton	999 Bales.
Wheat	8,238 Cwts.
Linseed	7,313 "
Rape, Rai. etc.	1,161 "
Gingellyseed	30 "
Poppyseed	549 "
Groundnuts	214 "
Castorseed	7,498 "
Rice	134,859 "
Myrabollams	670 "
Cotton seed	4,619 "
Mowraseed	1,453 "
Gram	1,143 "
Jowar	5,317 "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	371 "

CRIME IN BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with feelings of deep regret that I beg to draw your urgent attention to the lamentable fact that during the course of the last two months or so, a series of daring thefts were committed at Santa Cruz at short intervals and that all of them have passed undetected. It is an irony of fate that while on the one hand, the authorities are eager to offer every kind of reasonable facility to the middle-class men with a view to induce them to shift to the suburbs, and the Town Planning Act is about to be passed in the Legislative Council, certain enemies of society and good Government pounce upon the opportunities afforded by the immature administrative arrangements for the protection of the person and property of the inhabitants of the suburbs. So far as this suburb, which is chiefly the resort of educated middle-class men such as Solicitors, Pleaders, merchants, clerks and others is concerned, good arrangements have been made with regard to roads, lights, local trains, &c, but the local Police force, which under a civilized Government is the mainstay of the population, in times when dangers to person and property are threatened, still continues to be the same as it was under the old arrangements, consisting merely of a Naik and four Constables. Such a force is quite inadequate to meet the increased demand upon their vigilance. The population is scattered over a wide area on both the sides of the Railway Station and consists of men who always have more or less property to protect. Terrified by such repeated attacks on property and apprehending danger to their person, should resistence be offered in such cases, the residents of this suburb met together yesterday morning and passed resolutions to call the attention of the District Magistrate, Thana, the Superintendent of Police, Thana, and the Inspector-General of Police, Poona, to this unhappy state of things and requesting immediate action in the matter. Telegrams were accordingly sent to the above authorities and we hope that our grievances will be redressed in a short time. Meantime I am desired by the Committee appointed at the meeting to request you also to take note of this fact.

—Yours truly,

PRALHAD C. DIWANJI,
Secretary.

Santa Cruz, Aug. 3rd.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, August 6.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee. 11-20 a.m., (Bombay Time).

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell Commanding.

August 5.

571. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 9th Inst.—"F" Coy. Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

572. C. C. M. A.'s Inspection. It is notified for information that the Chief Civil Master Armourer will commence his inspection of arms on the 27th instant. All members who have rifles in their possession will return them to Head-Quarters at once. Such rifles will be taken out to the rifle range when required on previous notice being given.

573. Maxim Gun. Owing to the Maxim Guns having been recalled, the Maxim Gun Classes will be discontinued till further notice.

574. Parade. There will be a Parade for "F" Company at Head-Quarters, Council Road on Thursday the 6th Instnat. Dress. Plain clothes. Fall in 7 p.m.

575. Recruiting. The attention of those wishing to join the Bo. Vol. Rifles is invited to the notice published elsewhere. They are requested to apply at Head-Quarters any evening at or about 7 p.m. Members of Government Departments and of the Bombay Gymkhana should apply to the Officers Commanding the companies to which they would belong.

576. Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy.
No. 7764 Vol. C. E. Berey.
No. 7765 Vol. W. G. McKee.

The under named having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 7311 Vol. R. Fleming "G" Coy.
No. 5703 Vol. A. S. Butterfield, "A" Coy.

NOTICE.

Owing to the absence of Lieut. Raitt, the lectures referred to in previous notices will not take place till further notice.

(Signed) O. T. MacR. Leckie, Captain, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Voluteers, will play, this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

1. March ..... Alte Kamerden .....Teike.
2. Overture ...La Couronne D'Or Hermann.
3. Valse ..... Oh! Oh! Delphine ..... Caryll.
4. Selection Les Contes D'Hoffmann Offenbach.
5. Idyl ..... The Glow-Worm ..... Lincke.
6. Melodies from The Sunshine Girl Rubens.
7. Two Step Hed have to get under—get out and get under—Abrahams.

PANDHARPUR MEDICAL RELIEF.

The following is the list of contributions towards the Pandharpur Medical Relief Fund and for sending a detachment of the St. John Ambulance Brigade of the Hindoo Division (S.S.L.) collected by Dr. B. V. Rayakar, during the last Ashadhi Fair:—

Seth Kalidas Dharamsy, 25; Seth Gokuldas Damodar, 25; T. N. Malvi, Esq., Solicitor, 21; The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, 20; Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., 20; Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., 15; D. L. Vaidya, Esq., Solicitor, 10; Seth Harlikchand Ratta, 11; Messrs. D. Nagin and Sons., 10; Mr. Ramdas Madhaoji, 11; Shivlal Rathi, 5; Seth Madhaolal M. Bhat, 2; Mr. Mukund Rai Keshaolal, 5; The Deccan Stores, 5; The Sardar Griha, 5; Mr. Govindrao D. Gadgil, 5; Rao Saheb Shethe, 1; Sheth Jivanlal Deoshi, 4: Total Rs. 200.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

One attack and one death from each of plague and cholera, were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. There were no cases of smallpox. The single plague attack was reported from Sion. The total mortality during the above period was 73 as compared with 70 of the corresponding period of last year and 119 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the Municipal rat catchesers on Monday was 1,666, out of which 11 were found to be plague stricken. B Ward contributed five of these latter, C Ward three, D Ward two, E Ward one, while the A, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

THE DECCAN GYMKHANA.

The subject for discussion at the third meeting to be held at the Deccan Gymkhana on Saturday, August 15, 1914, at 6 p.m., will be "Principles of selection of cricket teams for inter-club and representative matches" and not "Gymnasium in Poona" as previously announced in the year hood. Mr. S. R. Bhagwat will introduce the subject. Members who cannot attend the meeting and the secretaries of institutions having to do with the selection of teams for cricket matches are requested to be kind enough to send their views and the information about the practice they follow in making selections, to the General Secretary.

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

To-day is a Bank Holiday it being an important day of festivity among all classes of Hindus. The day is known in the Hindu Calendar as the Shravani Pournima. or the Full Moon of the month of Shravan. It is also called the Narali Pournima, or "Cocoanut Pournima" in popular parlance, owing to the fact that orthodox Hindus make it a point to throw "cocoanuts" into the sea, as a part of the day's worship of Samudraraj, the god of the sea. All among the Back Bay foreshore will be found this evening large crowds of Hindu devotees performing *puja* to the sea with the help of priests and throwing cocoanuts, flowers and pice into the sea. The throwing of these things is generally the occasion of a scramble among the urchins of the city who stand waist deep in the water wherever the worshippers gather, ready to pounce upon the offerings as they are thrown. A fair will also be held to-day on the Esplanade Maidan, opposite the Municipal Offices, which is sure to attract large holiday crowds.

THE WEATHER.

The weather conditions, on the whole, are satisfactory throughout India. The rainfall now has been more than sufficient for existing agricultural requirements, and a break is urgently needed in a number of districts which have received rather more than is actually necessary. In Bombay there has been a marked diminution in the rainfall during the past day or two, and though several heavy showers fell yesterday, indications are not wanting that the conditions are about to relapse into the normal showers which are expected to prevail during August and September. News from the Indus district and other flooded localities state that the waters are gradually falling in sympathy with the diminishing rain.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at morgue on Tuesday, touching the death of a Purdeshi, name Shivbadal, aged 18 years.

It appeared from the evidence that on Monday the deceased attempted to cross the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines between Mahaluxmi and Grant Road Stations, when he was knocked down by the engine of a local train going towards Grant Road. The train was at once stopped, and deceased was found lying unconscious between the rails. The engine and then of the carriages had passed over him. He was put in the train and brought to Grant Road, but succumbed to his injuries while being removed from the train. There was no crossing near the spot, but people frequently took a short cut there.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOAN. ONLY TENTH ACCEPTED.

That the Bombay money markets are completely paralysed was quite evident yesterday when tenders for the fifty lakhs' loan were considered by the Board of Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay at their weekly meeting.

The average rate of the Improvement Trust loan tenders had never before gone below; in fact, it had always been a rupee or a fraction of a rupee higher than par. and yet the average rate of tenders accepted yesterday—and a very small portion was accepted—fell to Rs. 97-6-2, the highest rate tendered being Rs. 103, but that was for about Rs. 3,000 only. In the bulk of the tenders, the rate quoted varied from Rs. 85 to Rs. 91.

The actual result was as follows:—Total amount tendered, Rs. 56,41,500. Total amount of tenders at 97 and above, accepted in full.

It was further resolved by the Board to reserve debentures of Rs. 3,75,000 for the sinking fund.

FLOODS ON THE INDUS.

RIVER ATTAINS RECORD HEIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, August 4.

The river Indus has attained 17 feet at Sukkur, the highest on record during the last 17 years. This caused a breach in the old embankment of the river near Rahugab garden about four miles hence. Fortunately owing to the existence of the loop bund behind the breached one, the country all round has for the present been saved.

The garden belonging to the Public Works Department standing between the two bunds has been entirely swept away and the water has reached the Loop bund over which a very vigilant watch is being kept

Ordinarily two hundred bedars are maintained during the inundation season to patrol the Sukkur Bigari bund but this year owing to the very high level of the river and strong erosion taking place 20 miles from Sukkur, about 1,500 bedars have been engaged to keep watch and close the leaks which are taking place every hour.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOMBAY BANKING COY'S CASE.

A DIRECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspectors E. Morris and Raghunathrao of the C.I.D., charged (1) Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, late manager of the Bombay Banking Co., (now in liquidation), with criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of money, namely Rs. 18,788-12-0, Rs. 51,083-7-5 and Rs. 2,553-2-4, (2) Malad Ganesh Kothavle, and (3) Rupchand Sarupchand of the Wai Motor Car Co., with abetment.

Mr. Gadgil, barrister-at-law, defended the second accused and Mr. Balubhai Desai, appeared for the third accused.

Mr. G. B. Rele examined by Mr. Morris, said he was a High Court pleader, and one of the directors of the Bombay Banking Co. He remembered the balance sheet of 31st December 1912.

He had signed the balance sheet, for preparing which the first accused and Vaidya were responsible. It was presented to the directors as showing a true state of the Bank's affairs. He subsequently found on comparing the balance sheet with the Bank's books that three items were not correct. He would not have signed the balance sheet if he had known this at the time. When the balance sheet was put before the directors for signature, Vaidya was not present. However his signature was there and he surmised that the signature of the first accused was there all the time and the directors asked him if the balance sheet was correct. He replied in the affirmative and drew their attention to the auditors' endorsement. Witness now knew that the extent of Vaidya's indebtedness to the Bank was more than three lakhs.

PRIVATE MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS.

He did not know the second accused, but knew the third whom he had seen only once in Bombay in October 1913, at the house of the first accused. After the Bank had been closed, the directors held private meetings, where he learnt that the third accused and one Ratpi were heavily indebted to the Bank without securities. He asked the first accused whether he knew the third accused as the last-named came from Wai, the same place that he came from. The first accused replied in the affirmative, saying the third accused was a merchant and his transaction was partially secured by a mortage of his house. At a meeting of the directors held on the 23rd October, it was resolved that the debts of the third accused and Ratpi should be properly secured. There was another meeting the next day. While they were sitting there, a man came there from a sub-committee of the creditors, who were examining the accounts of the Bank, and said the first accused had not gone to the Committee to explain the accounts. Mr. Fansalker, manager of the Satara Branch, said that the first accused was engaged in getting a document from the Wai motor man to secure his debts with the Bank. There was some talk at the meeting, in consequence of which witness and Mr. Rajvade were asked to go to the house of the first accused and to take the document from the Wai man, namely the third accused. There the third accused told him that he was heavily indebted to the Bank and that he was prepared to pass some documents to secure his debts. Witness told the third accused mere verbal promises would not do and that what was required was substantial securities. The accused said his motor company's property was worth Rs. 66,000 but that having regard to the wear and tear he would sell it for Rs. 26,000. The first accused said this was a correct estimate. The third accused then signed a document, dated 24th October 1913, in which he passed the motor property to the Bank.

The further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Raghunathrao of the C. I. D., charged Krishnarao Ragunathji Rane, a palmist, Keshav Narayen Mantri, a sub-overseer in the Public Works Department at Thana, and Gunpat Rameshandra Gupte, an estate agent, with cheating Daji Govind Varang and Luxman Narayen Shivalkar in respect of two sums of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively. They were further charged with using as genuine a forged document.

The case for the prosecution was that the three accused represented to the complainants that they would secure for each of them a license for the sale of country liquor in Bombay and on the strength of those representations they induced them in April and May last to part with the money in question. As the accused could do nothing, the complainants informed the Police, who arrested the accused, who were at that time showing the complainants in the latters' house a letter purporting to have been received from Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Abkari.

The further hearing was adjourned and the accused were ordered to be released on bail.

ALLEGED BOGUS LETTER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Coxen charged Manilal Mangaldas and Keshow'al Karsonlal with cheating.

The case of the prosecution was that Tricumdas Luxmidas, a shop-keeper, reported to the police that about six days ago he purchased from the accused fifteen tickets in a lottery for fifteen different persons employed in his shop. at one rupee per ticket. The lottery was named "Lottery for Orphanage," and it was stated that Rs. 3,55,550 would be given away in prizes, Rs. 1,00,000 would be utilized for the benefit of the poor, Rs. 25,000 would be the agent's commission, and Rs. 19,420 would be charged for office expenses. The tickets were marked with very high numbers to give them the appearance of a genuine lottery. The police arrested the two accused, and forty-seven ticket-books, each containing a hundred pages, were recovered. Fifty books had been printed in a press at Girgaum and 287 tickets had been disposed of.

The hearing was adjourned.

POCKET-PICKING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Sorabji Naoroji, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Abdul Mahomedali with attempting to commit theft

The evidence showed that on Saturday last a cooli was carrying a basket containing vegetables at the Victoria Terminus when the accused put his hand into the coolie's pocket and tried to remove a purse. The accused was seized and handed over to the Police.

His Worship convicted the accused and as there were four previous convictions against him, sentenced him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE MATCHES CANCELLED

The League match carded for last evening between the B. A. C. and Sherwood Foresters was cancelled at a late hour last evening owing to the latter team being unable to turn out on account of the regiment being under waiting orders.

The Telegraph R. Club were unable for a similar reason to turn out their team against the Y. M. C. A. in the Second Division of the League as the majority of their players belong to the regulars under a course of signalling at the Government Telegraph Office at Bombay.

POONA RACES.

2ND DAY--SATURDAY AUGUST 8TH.

SECOND ENTRIES.

THE NEW STAND PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
H. H. The Kour Sahib's HAMARA.
Mr. W. L. Ainsworth's UTE.

1st Entries (8).

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
H. H. The Kour Sahib's HAMARA.
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's PANTOMIME.
Genl. Nawabzada Khan's PARKHILL.
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathooradass's FORFEIT.

1st Entries (20).

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's GOOD GOLD.

1st Entries (12).

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Mr. T. Harrison's AYE AYE SIR (late Jack London).
Mr. W. H. Sharabali's SMALL DIAMOND.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's SUZAZ OF MAURICE.
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathooradass's PARTNER.

1st Entries (49).

THE SERVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Capt. E. L. Popham's JORROCKS.
Mr. W. Priestley's KHATAROS.
Mr. S. V. Kennedy's FAIRY LEAF.
Capt. J. J. Hilliard's MAHOUT.
Capt. E. Corbould Warren's ADDI.

1st Entries (8).

THE SUNGAM PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.
Mr. D'Arcy Lindsay's WINNIE.
Captain Cairnes and Mr. Sanford's FRIENDSHIP.
Mr. Crawford's POLLY ECCLES.
Capt. Corbould Warren's TOMSFIELD and MANSFIELD (subject to measurement).

A USELESS ALARM SIGNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There was a serious accident on the Marine Railway on Friday the 31st ultimo. A lad of about 12 years fell out of a third class carriage of the Mail train some time after it had left Thana station, and was in motion. His fellow passengers in the carriage pulled the alarm signal but failed to stop the train. So they raised a cry. When passengers in the adjoining carriages heard the cry, they pulled the alarm signals in their carriages. They too failed to stop the train. So all joined in loud, shouting and some put out their hands or sticks and warned them to draw the attention of the guard and the driver of the train. At last they succeeded in stopping it after it had travelled about two miles away from the spot where the lad fell out. The guard was informed of the accident and was requested by Dr. Kalianiwala, Chief Medical officer of Jamnagar, and others to back the train. I am informed that after some hesitation and discussion, he agreed to do so, and that after the train had travelled back about a mile and a half, the lad was picked up and attended to.

Now the most important point in this connection is, how was it that the alarm signal failed to act? Under it there is a warning in bold letters saying that the penalty for improper use of the signal is a fine of Rs. 50. But here the point in issue is different. It is, whether there is any penalty if the alarm signal fails to act at the proper time. The Kathiawar public hopes that the alarm signals on other lines in Kathiawar are not as great a "fraud" as the one on the Morvi line proved to be.

Rajkote, Aug. 3.

Yours, etc.,
GULAM MAHOMED MUNSHI.

SALE OF OPIUM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

At the opium sale to-day the average price realised was Rs. 1,200-1 per chest.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POSITION.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

So far as British naval preparedness goes an international crisis could not have supervened at a more opportune moment. It was only on 20th July that the King reviewed a fleet of 493 ships, fully manned, in the English Channel, and since then the fleet has not been demobilised.

What is known is that the German High Sea Fleet is in Norweigian waters.

At the present time the Home First Fleet is particularly strong. It consists of 29 battleships, including the Bellerophon, and is divided into four battle squadrons, under the supreme command of Admiral Sir George A. Callaghan, who flies his pennant as Commander-in-Chief on the Iron Duke. The first, second and third squadrons each consists of eight and the fourth squadron of four battleships with a light cruiser and eight destroyers attached to each squadron. In addition to the battleships, there is also a battle-cruiser squadron of four ships, the smallest of which is the New Zealand of 18,000 tons; three cruiser squadrons, of thirteen ships: and a light cruiser squadron of four ships, with six mine-sweeping gunboats. The Flotillas of the First Fleet consist of four flotilla cruisers, four Depot ships, and 73 Destroyers. The German High Seas Fleet, now mobilised in Norwegian waters consists of three squadrons of battleships, counting 20 ships, four battle cruisers and eight light cruisers. The attendant flotillas are of proportionate strength, and in addition to this she has a Reserve Squadron of four pre-Dreadnought battleships. From this it will be seen that the British First Fleet is considerably the more powerful of the two, and proud as the Germans rightly are of their fine navy, they may hesitate to pit it against the British First Fleet.

With the passing of the First Fleet into the North Sea Britain has, singularly enough, exactly 29 more battleships in commission in Home waters. These are divided amongst the Second and Third Fleets, each of which is subdivided into two squadrons.

The Fifth Battle Squadron at Portsmouth consist of eight battleships, three cruisers, and 23 destroyers.

The Sixth Battle Squadron at Chatham consists of seven battleships, four cruisers, and 21 destroyers.

The Seventh and Eighth Squadrons which make up the Third Fleet consist of the following:—The Seventh Squadron at Devonport, eight battleships, six cruisers, and 13 destroyers.

The Eighth Squadron at Pembroke, six battleships, but the cruiser squadron is temporarily not constituted.

The Ninth Cruiser Squadron of eight, the Tenth Squadron of eight, the Eleventh Squadron of five, and the Twelfth Squadron of four cruisers are all in commission at the present time.

The following table will show at a glance the comparative strength of the British and German fleets now in the North Sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.	GERMANY.
First Home Fleet.	High Sea Fleet.
The Iron Duke. (Fleet Flagship).	Friedrich der Gross (Fleet Flagship).
Battleships.	Battleships.
1st Squadron.	1st Squadron.
Marlborough.	Ostriesland.
St. Vincent.	Thuringen.
Colossus ·	Helgoland.
Hercules.	Oldenburg.
Neptune:	Nassau.
Vanguard.	Rheinland.
Collingwood.	Posen.
Superb.	Westfalen.
2nd Squadron.	2nd Squadron.
King George V.	Preussen.
Orion.	Schleswig-Holstein.
Ajax.	Pommern.
Audacious.	Hannover.
Centurion.	Hessen.
Conqueror.	Schlesien.
Monarch.	Lothringen
Thunderer.	Deutschland.
3rd Squadron.	3rd Squadron.
King Edward VII.	Kaiser.
Hibernia.	Kaiserin.
Africa.	Konig Albert.
Britannia.	Prinz Regent Liutpold.
Commonwealth.	Reserve Squadron.
Dominion.	Wittelsbach.
Hindustan.	Braunschweig.
Zelandia.	Elsass.
4th Squadron.	Zahringen.
Dreadnought.	
Temeraire.	
Bellerophon.	
Agamemnon.	
CRUISERS.	CRUISERS.
1st Battle Cruiser Squadron.	1st Battle Cruiser Squadron.
Lion.	Seydlitz.
Queen Mary	Gaeben.
New Zealand.	Von der Tann.
Princess Royal.	Moltke.
2nd Squadron.	
Shannon.	
Achilles.	
Cochrane.	
Natal.	
3rd Squadron.	
Antrim.	
Argyll.	
Devonshire.	
Roxburgh.	
4th Squadron.	
Suffolk.	
Berwick.	
Essex.	
Lancaster.	
Bristol.	
LIGHT CRUISERS 8.	Light Cruisers 8.

The first and second squadrons of the British First Home Fleet have been brought up to full strength during the past year, and consist entirely of Dreadnoughts.

The first and second squadrons of the German High Seas Fleet comprise the same ships as last year. The first squadron consists of all-big-gun ships. The ships most recently completed have been placed in the third squadron which comprises four ships instead of eight as intended. The battle cruiser squadron has been brought up to full strength by the completion of the Seydlitz, which is of the same class as our Queen Mary. The Seydlitz is said to have steamed at 29 knots with 100,000 H. P. The Queen Mary when developing 78,700 H. P. had a speed of 28 knots.

The Germans appear to be from two to three years behind Great Britain in the matter of the calibre of guns, and as in 1908 they were launching ships armed with 11-in-guns, when British ships of corresponding date were being equipped with 12-in., so they as recently as February last launched ships with 12-in. guns, although we have passed to 13-5-in. and 15-in. weapons.

We have forty-three battleships in commission in the First and Second Home Fleets as compared with the Germans twenty-five. Of modern battleships we have twenty-one in commission and Germany thirteen. The British Third Squadron is much more powerful than the German Second Squadron. The ships of the British Fifth and Sixth Squadrons are more powerful than most of the ships which Germany has in reserve.

The strength o the fleets regularly in commission in the Mediterranean is as follows:—

	BRITAIN	FRANCE	ITALY	AUSTRIA
Battleships ...	—	13	7	4
Battle Cruisers ...	4	—	—	—
Armoured Cruisers	4	6	6	—
Light Cruisers ...	4	3	5	—
Training Squadron...	—	—	3	—
Reserve Squadron...	—	3	—	3

The concentration of the whole of the French battleship strength in the Mediterramean gives France a great preponderance. Though Italy and Austria have at the moment five all-big-gun ships completed to two for France, the French fleet could probably hold its own against the fleets of the other two Powers combined. The effectiveness of the Austrian fleet for war is discounted by the fact that Austria has practically no cruisers.

In the Baltic Russia has at present four battleships and five cruisers. This fleet is to be greatly strengthened and with the completion of the Gangut class at the end of this year, or early next, it will become a force which Germany cannot ignore.

The great controversy aroused by Admiral Sir Percy Scott's dictum regarding submarines lends an added interest to this craft. At the present time we have 76 in commission and 20 more building. Of those in commission three are at Malta, three at Gibraltar, three with the Eastern Fleet, and two with the Australian fleet, the remainder being attached to the Home Fleets. The German submarines number about 30. Their latest boats compare with those we built in 1912 which have a displacement of 800 tons. During 1913 Germany kept 23 submarines in commission, and six more have joined during this year. Little is heard of this department of the German Navy, and the inspection of submarines has been separated from that of the other flotillas, and is now located at Keil, with an Admiral in charge.

The following table will show at a glance the effective fighting ships of the six Great Powers:—

Class.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Austria.	Italy.	France.	Russia.
BATTLESHIPS.						
Modern	21	13	2	3	8	2
Battle Cruisers ...	9	4	—	—	—	—
Older Battleships ...	38	20	9	8	13	6
CRUISERS.						
1st Class	38	9	1	9	18	6
Light —	72	39	6	7	12	8
DESTROYERS	218	142	19	36	83	105
TORPEDO BOATS.* ...	70	47	58	70	153	25
SUBMARINES	76	30	10	18	70	25

* Excluding boats over 20 years old.

In the matter of air-craft Great Britain is far behind the great continental Powers both in number and in *personnel*. We have according to the Naval Annual for 1914 some 250 efficient aeroplanes and seaplanes, while France, Germany and Russia are each credited with 500 aircraft. Italy with 150, and Austria with five, three Government and two privately-owned.

The last occasion on which a British Fleet went into action was the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, when Captain Lord Charles Beresford commanding the Condor, by his intrepidity and gallantry in first of all towing the Temeraire off from a sandbank when she had gone aground, and then by engaging the forts, earned from the flagship the well-deserved encomium, "Well done Condor."

THE CHILKA LAKE.

FIND OF PEARL OYSTERS BED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Mr. M. N. Roy writing to the "Statesman" to-day alleges the existence of a small bed of pearl oysters at the mouth of the Chilka Lake which has been leased out to a fisheries expert, a friend of his. The oysters are cultivated for consumption and in one of the consignments sent to a Calcutta hotel the manager found a pearl.

MATRIMONIAL ENGAGEMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay is engaged to the sister of Lady Muir Mackenzie. The wedding will take place in Bombay early in November.

Captain Cocker, Commandant of his Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard is engaged to Miss Egerton.

Miss Nora Wickham, daughter of Major Wickham, Secretary to the Gymkhana Club will be married to Mr. Wilkinson of Poona on the 8th inst.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, August 5, 1914.

HONOUR, OBLIGATIONS AND INTERESTS.

The twenty-four hours silence of the cables, a silence that seemed so mysterious and ominous, was broken yesterday afternoon by a budget of news, which, if it did not actually contain that dread piece of information that most people had anticipated,—that Great Britain was at war,—revealed a development of the situation which points to more than a probability that, if she is not already involved in the great European struggle begun by Austria and Germany, it cannot be very long before circumstances will involve her intervention. In his masterly, grave, impartial, and in every way admirable, review of the development of the crisis before the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey gave the country his assurance that the Government had persistently worked with all the earnestness in its power to preserve peace. Those who have followed Sir Edward Grey's career as a Foreign Minister, and know that, in every crisis that has arisen, he has been inclined if anything to sacrifice too much to the preservation of peace, do not need this assurance. And, we think, it would be difficult to persuade any impartial person that, if British intervention in the war has occurred, or is about to occur, it is because she has been forced by the obligations of her own honour, the treaties by which she is bound, and by her own interests to join in a resistance to what can only be described as an adventure of wanton aggression. For what is this war about, how did it originate, and how is it being conducted in its early stages? It is important to remember. Let us, therefore, very briefly recall the history of the past few momentous days. Austria, for the rectification of grievances, which may or may not have been well-grounded,—the point has become almost unimportant and obscured by the larger issues,—presented Servia with an ultimatum, which no sovereign State, were it the most contemptible in the world, could afford to accept if it valued its independence. Russia, having interests of a vital character in the preservation of Servian integrity, remonstrated and backed up her remonstrance by the taking of certain military measures. While negotiations were actually in progress between St. Petersburg and Vienna, and the diplomacy of the rest of Europe, with the exception of Germany, was straining every nerve to bring about a peaceful solution, Germany declared war on Russia. France is bound by her alliance with Russia to go to her assistance under certain conditions, and was naturally proceeding to put herself in a state of preparation to do so, should those conditions operate. In the meanwhile she was conducting diplomatic conversations with Germany, when the latter's forces invaded her territories without a formal declaration of war. Not pausing at this defiance of the amenities of international relations, Germany has proceeded to violate the neutrality of one State, to the preservation of which she is by treaty bound, and has sent to another an audacious proposal, in the form of an ultimatum, for the use of the latter's territories in return for her friendship,—a thinly veiled threat that this State, whose independence and neutrality she is pledged to preserve, will suffer if she refuses and if Germany is victorious. Is it possible in the face of all this to resist the conclusion that Germany, if not Germany and Austria, was acting on a long and carefully laid scheme, to be set in motion at the psychological moment, for the establishment of her military dominance in Europe?

We have asked, before, whether it is possible that Britain, the existence of whose State and Empire so vitally depends on the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, could possibly stand by and witness the attempt of this preposterous enterprise with indifference. The answer has been made clear in the general aspect of the situation by Sir Edward Grey's speech. But there are two points of immediate concern, on which the question of British intervention insistently depends. In his masterly and exhaustive analysis of the situation, Sir Edward Grey discussed the position of Great Britain from the point of view of her interests, her honour and her obligations. All three are involved in the two points to which we have referred, the first of which is to see that France does not suffer by one iota of power in her life and death struggle by the sacrifices, or the changes she has made in the strategic redistribution of her sea-forces, as a result of her friendly understanding with England; and the second, the fulfilment of Great Britain's solemn and inviolable pledge to preserve the independence and neutrality of the small and defenceless States of Belgium and Holland. The illuminating terms in which the Foreign Secretary described the extent of British obligations to France in the first respect, are irresistible in their sentimental, no less than in their material aspect. The French Fleet is concentrated in the Mediterranean and her northern and western coasts are defenceless, because she entered into the Entente with Great Britain; and by this redistribution of her sea-forces she left Britain free to withdraw a great part of her naval power from the South and concentrate it for Home defence,—a situation that has been accepted and applauded, almost without exception, by every party in England. Having achieved this advantage, could Great Britain witness as an idle spectator the entry of a foreign fleet into the English Channel and the bombarding and battering, as Sir Edward Grey graphically says, of the defenceless French coast? There can be but one answer, even if the considerations of the probable injury to Britain's vital interests which Sir Edward Grey so convincingly postulated were left out of account. The country must support the Government in the assurance it has given to France that the British Fleet will protect her Northern coasts and her shipping in the Channel and the North Sea, with all its power if an attack is made. The assurance has been communicated to Germany, who has offered in return for a pledge of British neutrality to refrain from an attack on France's Northern coasts. "That," says Sir Edward Grey, "is far too narrow an engagement for us," and it is not likely that Germany will extend it. On the second point Great Britain is bound even more strongly. There is again the matter of sentiment,—it would be difficult, in any event, to resist the pathetic appeal of the King of the Belgians. But there is more than that, Great Britain is doubly pledged to the preservation of the neutrality and integrity of Belgium, and the obligation is inviolable. The assurance that Germany will respect the obligations, by which she is equally bound,—an assurance readily given by France,—has not been obtained; and, while the German Foreign Minister was equivocating in Berlin and cynically remarking that to answer the question would be to reveal her plans, Germany was preparing her ultimatum to Belgium. On these two grounds Great Britain is as bound to act as though she were herself attacked, assuming that Germany in the one case refuses to extend her engagement, and, in the other, acts upon her ultimatum. Unfortunately there is little room for doubt, in view of the determination she has obviously taken to pursue a set course at all costs, that she will do both.

Sir Edward Grey's statement seems to have been received not only with sympathy but with enthusiasm by the crowded House that had assembled in breathless anxiety to hear the decision taken by the Government at a crisis, the most momentous that has overtaken Europe since Napoleon escaped from Elba. The dramatic scene of enthusiasm that followed on the declaration of the Great Irish leader that the British soldiers might be withdrawn from Ireland, and that Nationalists and Ulstermen would defend her coasts side by side, is, we believe only indicative of the feelings with which this great exposition of Great Britain's duties and obligations in the crisis will be generally regarded throughout the Empire. The leader of the Labour party it is true contented himself with an expression of regret that British neutrality had not been declared in the beginning. We have the greatest respect for Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, not least for his courage in asserting what must be an unpopular view, but we find it impossible to sympathise with this attitude. How can British neutrality be maintained, when the German war dragon is rampaging over Europe, declaring war on prematurely-conceived grounds, invading the territories of her neighbours without warning, violating the neutrality of independent States too weak to resist her, and tearing up treaties? Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, like everybody else, has acquiesced in the Anglo-French Entente and has been willing to enjoy its advantages. Like everybody else, he must recognise its obligations. He is not and has never been a little Englander. He is an Imperialist in the best sense of the word, believing in an Empire of free and liberal institutions, and recognising its material advantages to the democracy. If those institutions are to be maintained and if those advantages are to be maintained, it will not be by seeing the balance of power in Europe destroyed, or the trade routes of the Empire endangered. And these are only some of the considerations which make it impossible for Britain to stand wholly apart from this struggle. There are many others,—more even than Sir Edward Grey had time to detail. "No Government and no country," said Sir Edward Grey, "had a less desire to be involved in the war or dispute between Austria or Servia than the Government and country of France." And if Great Britain is involved the same remark will be true of the Government and country of Great Britain. But she will be involved, because, like France, she will have been forced into the struggle.

THE NEGLECT OF IRRIGATION.

From the statistics of Indian Railway finance referred to in our article yesterday we are entitled to draw one broad inference namely, that, though since 1909-10 save a very few railways, all have been earning a fractional dividend for the State shareholders, that is the tax-payers, averaging no more than 0.83 per cent. on the total capital outlay of 312 million sterling, which is the average of four years ending; 1913-14, railways have been a source of loss only. Or to put it in another formula, the net financial result of railways in India during the period of 65 years that they have been in existence is that the *State has still got in its ledger a debit of* 17.46 *Crores*! Thus the average annual loss spread over this long period comes to 27 lakhs! It is this net financial result which we desire the Government, the Finance Minister and the great tax-paying public to bear in mind while we endeavour to show how woefully the State has neglected the construction of irrigation works in comparison to railway construction, on which up to 1913-14 the colossal capital of 331 millions sterling or 496 crores had been expended with an annual loss of 27 lakhs.

Let us contrast the figures of irrigation. The total capital outlay incurred up to 1913-14 was 34.69 millions, say 52.03 Crore Rupees. Not to go further back than 1892-93 productive irrigation works have yielded a profit of 26·61 crore rupees, that is to say the annual average of net profit is equivalent to 1.21 crore rupees. Contrast this profit with the annual loss of 27 lakhs on railways! In the year 1892-93 on a total capital outlay of 28.17 crores the productive irrigation works yielded a net profit of 31 lakhs equivalent to 1.10 per cent. In 1909-10, the capital outlay had reached 45.12 crores, the net profit having meanwhile amounted to 1.81 crores which gave 4.01 per cent. The financial results from 1910-11 to 1913-14 may be seen from the following figures:—

	In Crore Rupees.			
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Capital Outlay ...	45.53	47.89	50.02	51.58
Net Profit	1.98	2.24	2.70	2.80
Percentage of net profit on capital	4.35	4.79	5.40	5.03

These results tell their own eloquent and emphatic tale. There can no denying the fact of a steady growing net yielding on irrigation works which has risen from 4 to 5.03 per cent. Practically then, even, during the last four years ending 1913-14, while the net gain to the State from railways has averaged 0.87 per cent on total capital outlay, irrigation net gain has been at the rate, on an annual average of 4.88 per cent, or 5½ times as much! While these are the financial results of the two important descriptions of public works, capital like water is being expended on railways while on irrigation no more than 1½ to 2 crores are yearly spent on the untenable plea, which we exposed in a former article that the Public Works Department is not able to spend more. To put the capital expenditure of the two classes of public works during the last four years in a nut shell:—

	Annual Average Expenditure.
Railways	11.283 Crore Rupees.
Irrigation	1.630 ,,

Can it lie in the mouth of the Imperial Government or its Finance Member to say that they are impartially doing their duty by the vast masses of the taxpaying public, when they spend so little on irrigation and so much on railways? And yet they are conscious of the fact that since 1879, that is from the date of the recommendation of the Caird Commission, the urgent necessity of constructing and completing large irrigation works as speedily as possible so as to prevent to a considerable extent the distress and physical calamities arising from periodical famines, has been time without number forcibly impressed on the Government. We may quote a few observations from the report of the earliest Famine Commission namely that of Sir James Caird (1879).

It is not only in years of drought that irrigation works are of value. In seasons of average rainfall they are of great service and a great source of wealth, giving certainly to all the agricultural operations, increasing the outturn per acre of the crops and enabling more valuable descriptions of crops to be grown.

And here is a most statesmanlike and farsighted observation from the same source:

That among the means that may be adopted for giving India direct protection from famine arising from drought the *first place must unquestionably be assigned to works of irrigation.*

And here is the last of these weighty remarks.

It has been too much the custom in discussion as to the policy of constructing such works to measure their value by their financial success, considered only with reference to the net return to Government on the capital invested on them. The true value of irrigation works is to be judged very differently. First must be reckoned the direct protection afforded by them in years of drought, by the saving of human life, by the avoidance of the loss of revenue remitted, and of the outlay incurred in costly measures of relief.

Truer words were never responsibly spoken in regard to famine. And yet what is the position to-day, though there have been since 1876-77 the two severest famines of the nineteenth century, which claimed a terrible holocaust of human life and entailed millions of public monies in famine relief! The two commissions of 1896-97, under Sir James Lyall and of 1898-99 under Sir Antony (now Lord) Macdonell, emphasised in a greater degree the expediency of irrigation works before railways and even pointed out some of the economic disadvantages of railways compared to the beneficent results all round of irrigation. In paragraph 36 of the Report of 1898, it is observed that.

"experience has shown that on the occasion of a widespread failure of the rains railways, however useful and necessary they may be, do not keep down prices to a point at which the slightest pressure only is left. So far as they equalise prices, *they widen the area of scarcity*, though lessening the intensity elsewhere of famine. Though they bring grain to tracks liable to famine in years of drought, they also prevent large accumulation of grain in these tracts in years of plenty.

Further comments after these weighty and responsible utterances are superfluous. The subordination of irrigation works to railways, which has been the unfortunate, if not unstatesmanlike policy of the Imperial Government during the last 35 years, stands absolutely condemned. It is time therefore, the Government awoke to its fundamental responsibility and speedily completed the remaining projects of irrigation recommended by the Scott-Moncrieff Commission. We are firmly convinced that the only sound and rational way so to complete these works lies in inviting first class capitalist contactors of reputation and integrity and world-wide experience, to finish that with which admittedly the Rip van Winkles of the close department of the Public Works are unable to cope with anything like tolerable celerity.

Notes of the Day

The Opening of the Wires.

It was late in the afternoon yesterday before the first Reuter's message was released from the cables. Up to that time no telegram from London had been sent out from the Telegraph Office since about noon on the previous day, and the public excitement and anxiety as to the cause of this silence was naturally intense. When the first Reuter's message arrived the envelope was opened in feverish haste, and the fact, seen at the first glance, that the message consisted only of three lines seemed to indicate that it contained the brief announcement of the grave news which everyone had feared. It merely announced, however, that the Cabinet Council on Sunday evening sat for an hour and a half, and Ministers left "looking anxious." This was something of an anti-climax, but it was not long before news of a more momentous and exciting character began to come in, and then for several hours the messages poured in thick and fast, constituting a service of news, by the way, that reflects great credit on Reuter's Agency.

The Silence of the Wires.

The reason for the 24 hours silence of the wires is not, probably, very widely known. A censorship was established on all telegrams, press and private, coming from Europe, the order, we suppose, coming from the Government of India. In the meanwhile no telegrams could be sent out in Bombay because there was no-one to act the part of censor, and the most innocent brief commercial cable was placed under the same embargo as a press cable which might contain news which it would be undesirable to publish. In the meanwhile it seems that a press censor must have been dispatched from Simla, and it was on his arrival that the accumulation of cables lying in the Telegraph Office was released. If this supposition is correct, it is due to the gentleman in question to say that he accomplished his work with great dispatch.

GREAT BRITAIN STANDS BY HER FRIEND.

ASSURANCE TO FRANCE.

WARNING TO GERMANY.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S STATEMENT.

GERMANY'S AMAZING ULTIMATUM TO BELGIUM.

DRAMATIC SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Edward Grey made a dramatic statement in the House of Commons and an intelligent perusal of Reuter's splendid summary makes it abundantly clear on what points the question of Great Britain's intervention in the existing war depends.

After explaining the earnestness and persistency with which the Government had all worked in the cause of peace, Sir Edward proceeded to detail clearly and concisely the question of British obligations, and before coming to the question of the existing crisis, he laid bare all that had transpired when Germany and France were on the eve of a conflict over Morocco.

Sir Edward Grey then went on to say that owing to the friendly conditions involved in the Entente, Great Britain had not kept in the Mediterranean a fleet which was capable of dealing alone with the combination of other fleets there, having the co-operation of the French fleet in these waters. This concentration on France's part left her northern and western coasts exposed to attack, and Sir Edward asked whether under such conditions it was not obligatory on Britain's part to let France know, whether or not in the event of an attack upon these unprotected shores, she could depend upon British support. Under the compelling circumstances, Sir Edward said, he had given France a definite assurance, that in the event of the German fleet taking hostile action against French northern coasts and shipping, the British fleet would give all the protection in its power.

Sir Edward Grey then touched on the neutrality of Belgium, a more serious consideration, he said, which was becoming more serious every hour. This neutrality, which Germany threatened, was to be maintained at all costs, and was a second reason for British intervention in the war.

There was a most dramatic scene in the Commons, Mr. Redmond declaring that Nationalists and Unionists would fight together to defend the Irish coasts.

There have been extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm in London and an enormous crowd gave the King and Queen a great ovation at Buckingham Palace on Sunday night.

There is little news of the operations of war. The Russian and German fleets are said to have been in action off Aland, the Russian fleet being driven into the Gulf of Finland.

The Mediterranean fleet has cleared for action and has left Malta.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ENGLAND.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S STATEMENT.

BRITAIN'S OBLIGATIONS.

PROMISE TO FRANCE

WARNING TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3-50 p.m.

Sir Edward Grey opened his speech by explaining what were the Government's obligations. He asked the House to regard the matter from the point of view of British interests, honour and obligations, free from passion. He said that when the documents were published it would be seen how wholehearted had been our efforts towards peace. He continued: "Until yesterday we had given no promise beyond that of diplomatic support." He was asked at the time of the Algeciras Conference if an armed support would be given, and he replied that he could promise nothing unless he received the whole-hearted support of public opinion. But he told the French and German Ambassadors that if war were forced on France public opinion would rally towards France."

The present crisis had not originated in a manner primarily concerning France.

"We have a long-standing friendship with France," he said. "Let every man look into his heart and construe the extent of our obligations."

Speaking personally Sir Edward Grey pointed out that the French fleet was in the Mediterranean while France's northern coasts were defenceless. If a foreign fleet attacked these defenceless coasts, Britain could not stand aside.

Sir Edward went on to say that he had assured the French Ambassador last evening that

If the German fleet in the channel or the North Sea attacked French shipping or the coast the British Fleet would give all the protection in its power.

If the situation developed, as seemed probable, we should face it, and he believed that when the country realised what was at stake it would support the Government with determination, resolution and endurance. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Bonar Law warmly supported the Government, and referred, amid cheers, to the pledges of support from the Dominions.

IRISH LOYALTY.

MR REDMOND'S DRAMATIC UTTERANCE

Mr. Redmond expressed Ireland's sympathy, and said that Government could withdraw troops from Ireland immediately. (Loud cheers). The coasts of Ireland would be defended by the sons of Ireland, Nationalists and Ulstermen. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald affirmed that we should have remained neutral.

The House adjourned till seven o'clock.

The Nationalists cheered Sir Edward Grey.

The most dramatic scene occurred when Mr. Redmond announced that Irishmen would defend Ireland. Unionists grasped and shook his hand.

ENGLAND MUST FIGHT.

Sir Edward Grey's speech is interpreted in the Lobby as meaning that Great Britain will inevitably fight.

On the resumption after the adjournment Sir Edward Grey recounted Germany's proposals to Belgium. Germany, he said, threatened that in the case of a refusal she would treat Belgium as an enemy. (Murmurs in the House).

Belgium answered firmly that she was resolved to maintain her neutrality and to repel aggression by all possible means. (Loud cheers).

Sir Edward Grey said the Government was gravely considering the matter.

This was not a declaration of war.

He understood that Germany would be prepared if we pledged ourselves to neutrality to agree not to attack the northern coast of France.

That was too narrow an engagement for us.

BELGIUM NEUTRALITY.

Then there was the question of the neutrality of Belgium Britain's interest in Belgium neutrality was as strong to-day as in 1870. When the mobilisation began he telegraphed to France and Germany on the subject.

France replied that she would respect Belgian neutrality.

The German Foreign Secretary replied that he feared he would be unable to answer, because it would disclose their plans.

Then Britain was sounded as to whether the restoration of Belgian integrity would satisfy us.

He replied that we could not barter our obligations.

The King of the Belgians had telegraphed to King George a supreme appeal for diplomatic intervention to safeguard Belgium's independence.

If, said Sir Edward, the independence of Belgium went, the independence of Holland went also He asked the House to consider the British interests at stake if we ran away. (Cheers.)

READY AT ANY MOMENT.

We had yet taken no engagement as regards sending an expeditionary force out of the country. We had mobilised the fleet and the mobilisation of the Army was proceeding. We must be prepared, and we were prepared, to face the consequences of using all our strength at a moment—we knew not how soon—to defend ourselves.

FULLER REPORT OF SIR EDWARD GREY

LONDON, August 3.

The following is a fuller version of Sir Edward Grey's speech:—

"Last week I stated that we were working for peace, not only for Great Britain, but to preserve the peace of Europe. Events to-day move so rapidly that it is exceedingly difficult to state the actual position of affairs. It is clear that the peace of Europe cannot be preserved Russia and Germany have declared war on each other. Before giving the position of the Government I would like to clear the ground so that the House may realise exactly under what obligations the Government or House is in coming to a decision.

Let me say very shortly that we persistently worked with all the earnestness in our power to preserve peace." (Cheers.)

"The House may be satisfied on that point. Through the Balkan crisis we worked for peace. The cooperation of the Great Powers was successful then It is true that some of the Powers had great difficulty in adjusting their points of discussion before they could settle their view, and it took much time, labour and differences; but peace was secured, because peace was their main object and they were willing to give their time and trouble rather than accentuate differences.

In the present crisis unhappily it has not been possible to secure peace in Europe because there has been little time and there was a disposition in some quarters to force things rapidly to an issue to the great risk of peace. The result we now know; the policy of peace, in so far as the Great Powers generally are concerned, has failed.

BRITISH HONOUR.

"I do not desire to dwell on that or to say where the blame seems to lie because I should like the House to approach the crisis from the point of view of British interests, British honour (loud cheers), and British obligations, (Renewed cheers), free from all passion (cheers), as to why peace has not been preserved. We shall publish the papers as soon as we can, regarding what took place last week, when we were working for peace, and when the papers are published I have no doubt they will make it clear how strenuous, genuine and whole-hearted our own efforts for peace were (cheers) and they will enable people to form their own judgment as to the forces operating against peace.

BRITISH OBLIGATIONS.

"I come now to the question of British obligations. I have assured the House and the Prime Minister has assured the House that, if any crisis arose we could come before the Commons and be able to say that it was free to decide what the British attitude should be; (hear, hear), that we would have no secret engagement. (Cheers). There have been in Europe two diplomatic groups, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. The latter was not an alliance: it was a diplomatic group. The House will remember that in 1908 there was a crisis originating in the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Russian Minister happened to come to London and I told him definitely that, as that was a Balkan affair, I did not consider that public opinion would justify us in promising anything more than diplomatic support. I was never asked for more and have never given and never promised more, and up till yesterday we had given no promise of more than diplomatic support.

THE AGADIR CRISIS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

I must make this question of obligation clear. The House must go back to the Moracco crisis of 1906. The time of the Algeciras Conference was a very difficult time for the Government as a general election was in progress. I was asked whether if that crisis developed into a war between France and Germany, we would give armed support, and I said that I could promise nothing to any foreign Power, unless that promise was subsequently to receive the whole-hearted support of public opinion here when the occasion arose. (Ministerial cheers.) I said that if war was forced upon France on the question of Morocco, which had just been the subject of an agreement between Great Britain and France public opinion in Great Britain would have rallied to the support of France. (Cheers.) I made no promise and used no threat but expressed that opinion, and the position was accepted by the French Government. But they said at the time, 'If you think it possible that public opinion in Great Britain might, when a sudden crisis arose, justify you in giving France armed support which you cannot promise in advance, unless, between military and naval experts, some conversations have taken place, you will not be able to give that support, even if you wish to when the time comes! There was force in that. I agreed to it and authorised those conversations to take place, but on the strict understanding that nothing which passed between the experts should bind either Government. The Agadir crisis came and throughout that I took precisely the same line as in 1906.

Subsequently in 1912, it was decided that we ought to have a definite understanding in writing that these conversations were not binding on either Government and on 22nd November 1912, I wrote a letter to the French Ambassador and received from him a reply. That letter will be known to the public now as a record that whatever took place between the military and naval experts, there were no binding engagements.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The situation in the present crisis is not precisely the same as in the Morocco question. The latter was primarily a dispute which concerned France, a dispute fastened upon France. There was no doubt we were pledged to nothing but diplomatic support, but we were pledged by a definite published agreement. The present crisis originated differently. It has not originated with regard to Morocco; it has not originated as regards anything about which we have any special agreement with France; it has not originated in anything primarily concerning France. It originated in a dispute between Austria and Servia. No Government and no country had a less desire to be involved in the war or dispute between Austria and Servia than the Government and country of France. (Loud cheers). They were involved because of their obligations of honour (cheers) under a definite alliance with Russia. That obligation cannot apply in the same way to us. We are not parties to the Franco-Russian Alliance; we do not even know the terms of the Alliance.

OUR DUTY TO FRANCE.

Now I come to what we think the situation requires. We have had many years of long-standing friendship with France. (Cheers.) I remember well when the agreement was made the warm and cordial feeling resulting from the fact that these two nations had cleared away their perpetual differences and become friends. How far that friendship entails obligations—and it has been a friendship between two nations (cheers) ratified by the nations—let every man look into his own heart and his own feelings and construe the extent of the obligation to himself. (Cheers.) Speaking for myself, I say that the French fleet is now in the Mediterranean, the northern and western coasts of France are absolutely undefended. With the French fleet concentrated in the Mediterranean, the situation is very different from what it used to be before the friendship which grew between the countries gave them a sense of security. My own feeling is that if a foreign fleet, engaged in a war which France had not sought and in which she was not the aggressor, came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of France, we could not stand aside. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) With the thing going on practically within sight of our eyes, our arms folded, looking on dispassionately, doing nothing and I believe that to be the feeling in this country. (Loud cheers.) There are times when one's own individual feeling makes one feel if the circumstances actually did arise that it would be a feeling which would spread with irresistible force to others, in the face of the thing happening.

OUR OWN INTERESTS.

But I want to look at the thing also without sentiment from the point of view of British interests.

It is on that that I am going to base and justify what I am presently going to say to the House. If we say nothing at this moment, what is France to do with her fleet in the Mediterranan? She leaves it there with no statement from us of what we shall do. She sees her northern and western coasts absolutely undefended, at the mercy of the German fleet coming down Channel to do as it pleases in a war, which is a war of life and death to her. We say nothing, it may be, and the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean. We are in the presence of a European conflagration. Can anybody set the limits to consequences which may arise from it? Just assume to-day that we stand aside in an attitude of neutrality, saying "No, we cannot engage to help either party in this conflict!" Lt us suppose the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean; let us assume that out of it come consequences unforeseen, which make it necessary at a sudden moment, that in defence of vital British interests we should go to war; and let us assume, what is quite possible, that Italy which is now neutral and legitimately consulting her own interests, may depart from her attitude of neutrality at a time when we are forced to fight ourselves. What would be the position in the Mediterranean then? It might be that these consequences would be forced upon us at some critical moment, when the trade routes in the Mediterranean might be vital to this country. (Cheers)- Nobody can say that in the course of the next few weeks there is any particular trade route, the opening of which might not be vital to this country. What would be our position then?

AN APPALLING RISK.

"We have not kept in the Mediterranean a fleet which is equal to deal alone with the combination of other fleets there. That would be the very moment when we could not detach more ships for the Mediterranean, and we might be exposed in this country, through our negative attitude at the present moment, to the most appalling risk. (Cheers.) I say that from the point of view of British interests, it would be as well that we felt strongly that France is entitled to know at once, (loud cheers), whether or not in the event of an attack upon her unprotected northern and western coasts, she could depend upon British support. Under these compelling circumstances, yesterday afternoon I gave to the French Ambassador the following statement:—

"I am authorised to give an assurance that if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile action against French coasts and shipping, the British fleet will give all protection in its power. (Loud cheers.) This assurance is subject to the support of Parliament. It must not be taken as binding upon Government until the contingency of action by the German fleet takes place."

NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM.

"Things moves so rapidly that we cannot give this in an informal way, but I understand that the German Government is prepared, if we pledge our neutrality, to agree that the German fleet shall not attack the northern coast of France. I only heard that shortly before I came to the House but it is far too narrow an engagement for us. (Loud cheers.) And there is a more serious consideration becoming more serious every hour,—the question of the nertrality of Belgium. (Cheers.)

"The governing factor is the Treaty of 1839, and in 1870 Bismarck gave an assurance regarding the neutrality of Belgium, which was a valuable recognition on Germany's part of the sacredness of treaty rights. The Treaty is an old Treaty and honour and the interest is as strong today as in 1870. We cannot take a less serious view of our obligations than Mr. Gladstone's Government did in 1870. When mobilisation was beginning last week, I knew that this question would be the most important element in our policy.

"I telegraphed to Paris and Berlin saying that it was essential to know whether the French and German Governments were prepared to undertake an engagement in respect to the neutrality of Belgium. The French Government replied that it was resolved to respect neutrality, and that it would only be in the event of some other Power violating neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity to act otherwise.

"Germany replied that the Secretary for Foreign Agairs could not possibly answer before consulting the Emperor and Chancellor, Sir William Goschen said that he hoped that answer would not be long delayed. The Secretary gave Sir William Goschen to understand that he rather doubted whether he could answer at all, as any reply could not fail, in the event of war, to have an undesirable effect, disclosing part of their plan of campaign. (Laughter).

"I telegraphed to Brussels. The Foreign Minister replied that Belgium would do her utmost to maintain her neutrality. He added that the Belgian Government believed that they they were in a position to defend the neutrality of their country in the case of a violation of its neutrality.

THE GERMAN ULTIMATUM.

"Now comes the news that an ultimatum has been given to Belgium by Germany, the object of which is to offer to Belgium friendly relations on condition that she facilitates the passages of German troops through Belgium. We were sounded last week as to whether, if Belgian integrity was guaranteed on the conclusion of the war, that would content us. We replied that we could not bargain away whatever interests and obligations we had in Belgian neutrality. (Cheers). King George received the following telegram from the King of the Belgians.

Remembering numerous proofs of your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude of Great Britain of 1870 and the proof of friendship which she has just given us, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium! (Cheers).

"We intervened diplomatically last week: what can diplomatic intervention do now? We have a great vital interest in the independence and integrity of Belgium. The smaller States of that region of Europe only ask to be left alone. (Cheers). If in the war which is before Europe the neutrality of one of these countries is violated, if the troops of one of the combatants violate its neutrality and no action is taken to resent it, at the end of the war, whatever, its integrity may be, its independence will be gone. (Cheers). Now if it be the case that there has been anything in the nature of an ultimatum to Belgium asking her to compromise or violate her neutrality, her inpendence is gone, if that holds.

AN OBVIOUS OBLIGATION.

(Note by Reuter's.—There would appear to be an omission between the end of the previous section and the beginning of this.)

"For us with our powerful fleet, if we engage in war we shall suffer but little more than we shall suffer if we stand aside. We are going to suffer terribly in this war, whether we are in it or not. Foreign trade is going to cease, not because the trade routes will be closed but because there will be no trade at the other end.

Sir Edward said with emphasis.—"If the facts regarding Belgium turn out to be as they have reached us, it is quite clear that there is an obligation on this country to do its utmost to prevent the consequences to which these facts may lead, if they are undisputed." (Cheers).

ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 7.)

SCENE IN COMMONS.

FINANCIAL BILLS IMMEDIATELY PASSED.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The scene in the Commons this afternoon was unparalled in British history.

The most intense subdued excitement prevailed. Chairs were placed along the floor of the House to accommodate members.

Sir Edward Grey looked noticeably older.

Dense crowds gathered outside the House and Ministers were cheered both inside and outside.

The Conservatives gave Mr. Churchill an ovation.

The House immediately passed all stages of Bills suspending Bills of Exchange and empowering a moratorium.

Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Bank Holiday would be extended for three days.

Mr. Asquith was received with cheers on entry.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Extraordinary crowds gathered in Whitehall this afternoon, cheering Ministers and other notable people.

BRITISH ARMY TO BE MOBILISED.

AT MID-NIGHT TO-NIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 3. 5-45 p.m.

It is officially announced that the Army will be mobilised at mid-night to-morrow.

Australia has placed her fleet at the Admiralty's control. She has offered to furnish an expeditionary force of twenty thousand, and to bear the cost of their maintenance.

MR. BONAR LAW AT DOWNING STREET

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Mr. Bonar Law called at Downing Street and stayed for fifteen minutes.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

UNPARALLELED SCENES IN THE WEST END.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3-25 a.m.

The scenes in the West End were unparalleled since the Boer War. The streets were thronged with excited thousands.

Special editions of the papers were published with bewildering rapidity, and were eagerly purchased and read under gas lamps.

The Territorials, marching down the Strand, were cheered with enthusiam.

"DRISCOLL'S SCOUTS."

A THOUSAND PICKED MEN FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Colonel Driscoll, Commander of the Driscoll scouts in the Boer War, has offered the Government picked men for immediate service. He urges Colonials to join.

WILSON LINER CAPTURED.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3-25 a.m.

There is an unconfirmed report to the effect that the Germans have captured a Wilson liner.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE.

TC BE CLOSED INDEFINITELY.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A meeting of directors of the Liverpool Cotton Associaion has resolved that the Cotton Exchange shall be closed indefinitely. Also that until further notice all trading in futures, and all tenders and settlements for futures contracts shall be suspended. It was further decided that until arrangements to safeguard the interests of all concerned can be made, no trading in spot cotton shall be allowed.

MEDITERANEAN FLEET CLEARED FOR ACTION.

TO JOIN FRENCH FLEET.

MALTA, Aug. 3, 2-20 p.m.

The Mediterranean fleet has cleared for action. Destroyers have left at full speed, it is believed, to join French the fleet. Others are leaving while the Inflexible Weymouth and Dublin are remaining at Malta but with their steam up.

ANTE-WAR MEASURES.

ADMIRALTY'S PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 2, 6-10 p.m.

The Privy Council this afternoon considered exclusively financial measures.

It is reported that the King has signed a proclamation for a moratorium.

A Special "Gazette" announces that the Admiralty owing to the emergency will control all wireless stations and installations including those on foreign vessels in British territorial waters.

FIFTY MILLIONS FOR WAR.

CREDIT TO BE ASKED FOR.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

It is understood that the Government will ask Parliament for a defensive credit of £50,000,000. The Cabinet will meet again to-morrow after which Mr. Asquith will make a statement in Parliament.

There are indications of an important announcement of agreement between all parties.

Mr. Redmond has returned to London.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

OVATIONS TO KING AND MINISTERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed in the West-End to-night. The crowds wildly cheered Ministers as they left the Cabinet and soldiers and sailors received ovations.

The War Office has ordered the closing of the training camps and the return of Territorials to Headquarters.

A Hull trawler has left to recall the fishing fleet in the North Sea.

The scenes in the West-End culminated in a remarkable demonstration outside. Buckingham Palace where the crowd sang "God save the King," "Rule Britannia" and the "Marseillaise." The King and Queen, in response to the cheering, appeared on the balcony and were received with a roar of cheering.

WELSH PATRIOTISM.

A MOUNTED REGIMENT FOR SERVICE ABROAD.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 1-35 a.m.

At a meeting at Cardiff of representatives of all the counties of Wales, it was resolved to raise a mounted regiment for service abroad.

WIRELESS STATIONS.

TAKEN CHARGE OF BY GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3-30 a.m.

The Government has taken over charge of the wireless stations in the United Kingdom.

ANXIOUS MINISTERS.

CABINET MEETING LASTS 1½ HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2, 8-50 p.m.

The Cabinet meeting lasted one and a half hours. The Ministers left looking anxious.

COWES WEEK ABANDONED.

The Cowes Week has been abandoned.

MARTIAL LAW IN MALTA.

MALTA, August 3.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

FRENCHMEN CHEER SOLDIERS.

DEPARTURE OF RESERVISTS FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3-25 a.m.

Soldiers and sailors in Trafalgar Square were surrounded by an immense crowd, amongst which were many Frenchmen.

Motors drove through the West End, the occupants waving French and British Flags, and singing patriotic songs.

The most affecting scenes were witnessed at Charing Cross, where an immense crowd of French reservists had assembled in the evening prior to their departure for Paris, accompanied by their wives and sweethearts.

Thousands of German reservists left Liverpool Street homewards by a single train, and were cheered by their compatriots.

RUSH FOR FOOD STUFFS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

The public are purchasing groceries and tinned goods heavily, one firm yesterday sold thirty thousand rupees worth.

BRITISH SHIP SEIZED.

COLLIER TAKEN INTO CUXHAVEN.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 5-20 a.m.

The collier Saxon, from King's Lynn bound for Brunnsbuettel, has been seized and taken into Cuxhaven.

BRITAIN'S COLONIES

UNITED ACTION IN COLONIES.

LONDON, August 3.

In Canada, Australia and New Zealand the Governments and Oppositions are taking united action.

Manitoba is raising a thousand infantry.

LONDON, August 3.

Canada has called up the naval reservists.

Australia has notified a partial military mobilisation.

MELBOURNE, August 3.

The Australian warships are making feverish preparations, and military and naval conferences are proceeding.

CAPETOWN, August 3.

The Union Defence department is taking all necessary measures.

The Imperial Government is chartering steamers as colliers under sealed orders.

WELLINGTON, August 3.

A Proclamation places the New Zealand navy under the control of Britain.

The Government has called up the Naval Reserve. The authorities have assumed the control of ports and taken other precautionary measures.

CANADIAN ACTION.

NAVAL RESERVES TO BE CALLED OUT.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 1-35 a.m.

An urgent meeting of the Cabinet has decided to call out the Naval reserves. Special precautions are being taken to guard the canals, and there is every evidence of the resolve of the Dominion to do its duty.

FRANCE.

BRITAIN WILL INTERVENE

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, August 3.

The French newspapers state that Great Britain will intervene, and that Sir John French will command the expeditionary force.

FRANCE'S AIR FEEET.

AEROPLANES LEAVING FOR THE FRONTIER.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

The air is filled with the constant humming of aeroplanes leaving for the Frontier. Stringent punishment is being inflicted on any attempt to profit by the raising of the prices of necessaries.

The searchlight on the Eiffel Tower was working continuously throughout last night, watching for aircraft.

MORATORIUM IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 4-35 a.m.

A Moratorium has been proclaimed in France. Depositors are permitted to draw only limited amounts

MONEY FOR GERMANY.

FORTY MILLION FRANCS DETAINED IN PARIS.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3-25 a.m.

Forty million francs destined for Germany have been detained in Paris. Women in Paris are volunteering by thousands as war nurses.

FRENCH PROTEST.

AN ACT OF WAR WITHOUT PROVOCATION.

The French Government have protested against the German act of war against France without provocation.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 1-35 a.m.

The French Parliament meets to-day and the Russian Duma on the 8th instant.

GERMANY.

OFFICIAL GERMAN STATEMENT.

WAR WITH FRANCE AT ANY MOMENT

LONDON, August 3, 5-20 a.m.

An Official statement has been issued in Berlin that the French reply to German representations is unsatisfactory; moreover, that France has mobilised, and that therefore war must be expected at any moment.

The statement accused Russia of invading Germany in the midst of peace, thus flagrantly contradicting Russia's peaceful assurances.

HOSTILE AIRSHIPS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, 5-20 a.m.

Hostile airmraft have been sighted along the Rhine near Cologne.

BERLIN, August 3.

A hostile dirigible has been sighted near Andernach, and the enemy's aeroplanes have been sighted between Duren and Cologne.

GERMAN PATROLS ACTIVE.

RAIDS NEAR BELFORT.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3-3 a.m.

German patrols are active in the vicinity of Belfort, and are raiding the locality.

The territory of Belfort is an administrative division in the east of France formed from the southern portion of the department of Haut-Rhin, the rest of which was ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfort in 1871 after the Franco-German war. The capital is fortified with the 7th sub-division of the 7th army corps.

BALTIC PORT ON FIRE.

GERMANS BOMBARDING LIBAU.

BERLIN, August 3.

It is reported that the cruiser Augsburg is bombarding Libau, and that the port is on fire.

GERMANS OCCUPY ALAND ISLANDS.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP REPORTED ASHORE.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 3.

The Germans have occupied Aland Islands. Fishermen report that a large Russian warship is ashore there.

FRENCHMEN SHOT IN GERMANY.

SEQUEL TO METZ POISONING AFFAIR

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A telegram from the German staff reports that the French doctor who attempted to poison the Metz water supply with cholera microbes, and the French party who endeavoured to dynamite a tunnel at Gochem, have all been court-martilled and shot.

AMBASSADOR RECEIVES HIS PASSPORTS.

BERLIN, Aug. 3, 3-45 a.m.

The Russian Ambassador has received his passports.

RUSSIA.

BATTLE IN THE BALTIC.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN FLEETS ENGAGED.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 4.

The German and Russian fleets have been engaged near Aland. The Russians were driven into the Gulf of Finland.

WAR ENTHUSIASM IN PETERSBURG.

MONSTER PROCESSIONS THROUGH THE STREETS.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 5-20 a.m.

Monster war processions are marching through the streets of St. Petersburg, headed by ikons.

The police and troops are conspicuous by their absence. The Tsar and Tsaritsa appeared on the balcony of the palace, and the crowds sang, the National Anthem. The churches were packed yesterday, the congregations praying for Russian victory.

C. IN C. OF RUSSIAN FORCES.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS APPOINTED.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3-25 a.m.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces.

BELGIUM.

GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO BELGIUM.

FACILITIES FOR OPERATIONS IN BELGIUM WANTED.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Brussels papers report that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Belgium proposing an *entente* to facilitate German operations in Belgium, and requesting a reply by Monday morning.

ULTIMATUM REJECTED.

BELGIUM TO RETAIN HER NEUTRALITY.

BRUSSELS, LATER.

A Later telegram states that it is semi-officially announced that Belgium has refused to entertain the proposal and will adhere to her neutrality.

LONDON, Aug. 3. 2-45 p. m.

Belgium has rejected the German ultimatum.

Britain is pledged by treaty to preserve the independence and neutrality of Belgium.

MARTIAL LAW IN ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, Aug. 3.

Business is suspended and martial law has been proclaimed.

PRESS COMMENTS.

REPORTED CABINET DISSENSION.

DECISION TO INTERVENE "PRACTICALLY CERTAIN."

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3-45 a.m.

The "Daily Chronicle" says it is practically certain that the Ministers yesterday decided to intervene, and it is rumoured that two members of the Cabinet threatened to resign in consequence of the above decision by a majority.

BRITISH PARTICIPATION.

BELIEVED TO BE INEVITABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3-45 a.m.

The "Daily News" continues to be an uncompromising supporter of British neutrality whatever happens. The "Daily Chronicle" urges Liberals to support the Cabinet, whatever its decision.

Other papers regard British participation as inevitable.

BRITAIN'S WARNING TO GERMANY.

ATTACK ON LUXEMBURG A DIRECT CHALLENGE.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 5-20 a.m.

The "Daily Mail" says "The attack on Luxemburg is a direct challenge to Great Britain.

We understand intimation has been conveyed to the German Government that if a single German soldier is ordered to set foot on Belgian soil, the British navy will take instant action against Germany."

NOT INVOLVED YET.

A "DAILY MAIL" SURMISE.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3-30 a.m.

The "Daily Mail" says it is understood that at the close of the Cabinet last evening, Britain was still not involved in war.

GERMAN WARSHIPS OUT.

TWO SIGHTED NEAR CANARY ISLANDS.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3-30 a.m.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Las Palmas states that two German warships have appeared in the vicinity of the Canary Islands.

IN DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S PATRIOTIC OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 4.

The President of the European Association has telegraphed to the Home Department:—"The President of European Association respectfully requests you to convey to the proper authorities in England, the full assurance of the intense loyalty and devotion of all British members of the European community in India. They are ready to place their best services at His Majesty's disposal at this time of serious crisis and to take up arms in defence of the Empire if required to do so."

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS,

APPEALS FOR RECRUITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Appeals for recruits to the various Calcutta volunteers corps have met with ready response. A mercantile company has been started for the European trades assistants in connection with the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and recruits are joining the new Naval Corps of the Port Defence Volunteers. Mr. Alec Marsh, Secretary of European Association publishes an appeal for a corps to be composed of veterans between ages of forty-five and fifty.

The Calcutta Light Horse and other corps report gratifying enrolments.

EMERGENCY CURRENCY.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 5-20 a.m.

Millions of dollars of emergency currency are arriving in New York. Altogether 500,000,000 dollars may be issued to the banks. The friendliness of American business towards England is evidenced by bankers discussing the feasability of shipping immediately 100,000,000 in gold to London to relieve the financial situation there. It is also suggested to hold a sum here to assist American exporters or buy English bonds.

DELAYED TELEGRAMS.

BANKS' URGENT MESSAGE TO FINANCE MINISTER.

The Chairman of the Chartered Bank has despatched the following telegram to Sir William Meyer, at Simla:—

The Associated Exchange Banks urgently request that orders be issued without delay to the telegraph authorities to arrange for the despatch of cipher telegrams. Code and translations will be submitted. Business is being injuriously affected; very urgent.—Miller, Chartered Bank, Chairman.

RUSH FOR GOLD AND SILVER.

EXCITEMENT IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 4.

Satisfaction is expressed here by the prominent merchants at the Government of India's announcement concerning the exchange. The Telegraphic rate is considered low but justified by circumstances.

The Stock Exchange has been closed indefinitely.

At the Currency Office to-day there was considerable activity mainly among Marwaris to change notes for gold and silver.

FIGHTING ON AUSTRIAN FRONTIER

SERVIANS OPPOSED BY AUSTRIAN GUARD

VIENNA, August 3.

The "Militaerische Rundschau" states that severe fighting has occurred on the River Drin, and that the Servians who attempting to cross it were opposed by the Austrian frontier guards.

AUSTRIANS IN RANGOON.

ASSURANCES OF AMNESTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August 4.

The Austrian Consul in Rangoon has notified that all Austrians and Hungarians have to join their colour forthwith, and an amnesty is assured to those who escaped serving or have deserted, provided they leave at once.

AUSTRIA'S TRUE MOTIVE.

TO GAIN AN OUTLET TO MEDITERRANIAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 4.

An Italian resident interviewed, said that Austria is fighting to take Servia and gain an outlet to the Mediterranian, in which Germany is supporting her. Italy would never assist in such a war as the Alliance is simply a defensive one. On the other hand, if Austria touches Montenegro, Italy will doubtless support Montenegro owing to their close relations, the King of Montenegro being the father of Queen Ilean of Italy. Italy, he added, would never fight against England.

CENSORSHIP IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 3-30 a.m.

The following telegrams were delayed by the censorship, as were the previous telegrams:—

CIVIL SERVANTS ON LEAVE.

POSSIBLE RECALL TO INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Civil Servants on leave may possibly be recalled to India.

CLOSING OF WELLS.

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

WHAT THE PUBLIC DEMAND.

A JUST AND FAR-SIGHTED POLICY.

At the Town Hall meeting last night held to protest against the action of the Corporation in closing wells and tanks in pursuance of their compaign against malaria, the Chairman, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, gave a long review of the history of the question. He said, none of them were against the Municipal sanitary policy, but they demanded that that policy should be carried out with a far sighted and just reward for the feelings, sentiments and convenience of the population.

A largely attended meeting was held in the Town Hall last evening to protest against the policy of the Corporation in closing wells and tanks.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided, and in opening the proceedings made the following speech:—

You all know, gentlemen, why we have met together to-day in this hall. The question of the Municipal campaign against malaria and of the closing of wells and tanks has affected almost the whole of the population, at least the Indian population of this city. I shall try to show how this campaign has not been conducted with due regard to the feelings and sentiments and convenience of the people-at-large and the out-cry raised against it is based upon just and tangible reasons. None of us is against the measures adopted, whether by the Government or Municipal Corporation, for stamping out malaria and for furthering the sanitary welfare of the people. What we protest against, however, is that the campaign against malaria has not been carried out with that regard for the cherished sentiments of the people, and for their conveniences, which should always be a characteristic of an up-to-date and civilised policy of sanitation. The population of this city consisting of ten lakhs of souls has naturally sometimes several inconveniences to undergo, but when the question affects such a daily necessity of their lives like the supply of water, the whole position assumes quite a different form, and the best course we can take at this juncture is to hold such a meeting wherein we can ventilate our grievances before the legitimate authorities.

SHORTAGE OF WATER.

Gentlemen, it is a truism, which needs but to be mentioned to be at once accepted, that every man has to use sufficient quantity of water to live according to the best hygienic principles. The daily quantity of water essential for a man is estimated to be at least 40 gallons. Let us then see how much water a man could get in this city to satisfy his daily wants and requirements. Mr. T. Smith, Hydraulic Engineer, writes in his Report dated 14th August 1911, para 7 to the Municipal Commissioner "that since the opening of the Tansa Works in 1892, the population supplied with water had increased by about 150,000. For the purpose of bringing home what these figures represent, let it be assumed that a supply of 35 gallons per day be given to this additional population as a sufficient supply for all purposes then the amount required for this increase would be 6 1/4 million gallons per day. In other words, the demand for water at the above rate is to-day 6 1/4 million gallons per day greater than when the Tansa supply was first given." Again in the 8th paragraph of the same Report he states thta "the rate of water supply which has gradually increased during the last 40 years has been due to extensions in the use of water for road watering, sewer-flushing, privy-flushing, watering gardens and lawns, for trade purposes and a steady increase in its use for house-hold purposes owing to the general use of sanitary fittings and apparatus, which was undreamt of 40 years back and was considered a luxury 20 years before." Again, he mentions in the 9th paragraph that "an individual receives for his daily wants 18 1/2 gallons of water or even less and that if we deduct from this the water used for flushing watercloset the average rate of supply of water per head of the population will be even less." Still proceeding further it is stated in the 10th paragraph of the afore-mentioned Report that "this quantity is barely sufficient and is decreasing yearly at the rate of over 1/2 gallon per head exclusive of decrease due to increased trade consumption." It is also mentioned in the same paragraph that looking to the progress of Commerce and Industry up to 1915 and that there will be an increase in the population of about 80,000 between 1911 and 15, there will be available on an average 16 gallons of water per head in 1915, and that, if we deduct from the above average water supplied to the A ward (which receives more than the average supply of water) hardly 14 1/2 gallons will be available per head of the population for household purposes. There is but a short period left for the advent of the year 1915, when, according to the calculation of the Hydraulic Engineer, there will be available per head of the population not more than 15 gallons of water.

NECESSITY FOR INCREASED SUPPLY.

The Municipal Commissioner, in his letter of the 15th February 1912, writing to the Municipal Corporation on the afore-mentioned Report, mentions as follows in the 5th paragraph "While however, the objections that can be previously urged against bringing large quantity of water needed in the city have been to a great extent removed, the necessity for the increase of supply has been emphasised by special circulation and development of trade would by themselves have demanded increased water supply, but there have been in addition 3 special causes. The first of these has been the substitution to a very considerable extent of a water carriage sanitary system for the privy system previously existing. This substitution was inevitable in the large number of residential buildings on the flat system built of late years; but it is perhaps even more desirable from a sanitary point of view in the olden and more closely built parts of the city. The second cause is the general tendency to increase in the height of the building and the daily supply of water at this increased height. The third reason is *the disuse, discouragement and compulsory closing of the wells.* The growing recognition of the general impurity of well-water would in any case have led to a decrease in its use; but this tendency has been greatly accelerated by the discovery of the share which these wells take in the prevalence of malaria by the shelter they afford to dangerous mosquitoes. At the same time many outside wells, tanks and low lying pieces of ground have been filled up either for sanitary reasons or for building purposes. In many cases therefore the people of the city have taken more and more generally to the use of pipe water and at the same time the supply of that water has shown, if not an actual diminution, at least no increase, to meet enlarged demand made upon it. The need for water has been accentuated by the deficiency caused by the sanitary rainfall of the last year; but this shortage has only emphasised the deficiency which was in the nature of things permanent. The Hydraulic Engineer has calculated in paras 9 and 10 of his Report that the domestic supply is at present only 18½ gallons per head daily and that in 1915 the amount will only be 16 gallons. These figures by themseves show that we have come to the end of our tether and that an increase of water supply must, when the time inevitable for the carrying out of the works is considered, be regarded as a work of the most urgent necessity." You will realise from this, gentlemen, the dangerous and mistaken policy, fraught with the gravest consequences, to proceed at a rapid pace in this campaign against malaria by closing wells and tanks, when the population of the city gets less than 15 gallons per head and when the Commissioner himself says, as stated in the afore-mentioned third reason, that the scarcity in water supply is due to the disuse, discouragement, and compulsory closing of the wells.

INEQUALITY OF SUPPLY.

There is also a necessity to inquire into the procedure adopted by the Municipal Corporation with regard to giving water at particular stated hours. In the B. C. D. & E. Wards water is supplied from 7 to 9 in the morning and 4-30 to 7-30 in the evening, at which times the water pressure is estimated to be 4 to 16 lbs. Water is supplied at high pressure *i.e.* from 10 to 32 lbs. in the morning from 5 to 7. This means that in B. C. D. & E. Wards, occupied by the majority of the population, water is supplied only for two hours *i.s.* from 5 to 7 in the morning at high pressure, and is supplied at high and low pressure for 7 hours, Generally a large part of the people must be sleeping when water is supplied at high pressure, and so if one wants to have water he must get up early and take in the supply for his daily wants; specially people living on the second and higher floors should get up early, otherwise they have to go down-stairs for their water. In contrast with these restrictions on water supply to the B. C. D. & E. Wards there is a comparatively more liberal supply in A. Ward. Here water is supplied at a medium pressure ranging from 20 to 10 lbs. from 6-30 to 10 in the morning and from 4 to 7-30 in the evening. In the evening the pressure is from 10 to 30 lbs. It is supplied at night-time from. 7-30 to 12 at a pressure varying from 12 to 62 lbs. Thus water is supplied at high pressure to this Ward for 4½ hours and supplied at high and low pressure for 11 hours. We have to point this out to the Municipal Commissioner with all the force possible and we hope that such an inequality in the supply of water will be removed.

WELL WATER NECESSARY.

There are no conveniences in fact for people living in what are known as native quarters who get their supply of water in the evening, and poor and middle class people after coming home from their daily round of duties are put to serious annovance and inconvenience by not being able to get water. It is at such a time that they have to resort to the use fo the well-waer. It is a well-known fact that a large part of the population really requires water specially from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m., at which time Hindus as well as people of other communities want it for washing their clothts, uttnsils, etc. The time in the evening for these different purposes is from 8 to 10 p.m., when pipe water is not at all available. What else in these circumstances have the people to do than to get for their use water from wells? These are people who want to use pipe-water. but have to use well-water because of necessity, as it is more convenient to be obtained. There are in addition to these poor and middle class people about 50,000 people who cannot use pipe--water on religious grounds. It was seen from the Census of 1911 that there were in all in that year about 810 temples, and churches, out of which I think there were 550 temples, in which nothing but well-water could be used. The serious question then arises as to how these 50,000 people have to get their water for their daily purposes, if the present circumstances continue and the campaign against wells goes on unabated. Is it really and seriously argued by advocates of the anti-wells-campaign that all these people should leave Bombay and settle elsewhere in order that Malaria may be weeded out from the city? Well water is also extremely handy and convenient in cases of main bursts which happen now and then. Again, there are also people who are willing to use pipe water and who can do it but to whom well water is essential for particular religious ceremonies, as or instance on the Cocoanut-day when Hindoos generally change their sacred threads or at eclipse times when the use of such a water is essential or again also for the daily worship of household gods; how are all these different classes of people to be literally compelled to use pipe water only and too abjure well water entirely?

NOT VISIONARIES.

Again I can let my LORDON, Aug. 3.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed in the with the Government and Municipal Corporation in all their endeavours for sanitary progress. But I must say we are not visionaries and idealists thinking of building Rome in a day. It is difficult to build Rome in a day, it is far more difficult to revolutionise the condition of life of people and to change their social and religious habits, though these habits may appear to civilised minds superstitions. It is not only in the slow moving East that this is the case but even in the rapidly moving West the same has been the experience of politicians and statesmen, who think it the best part of statesmanship to educate public opinion first and then to introduce measures compatible with National life and temperament. It will not be out of place here to mention the case of the Ulster agitation. Though Home Rule may be considered good for Ireland, several people are opposing it and the Government have not upto this time forced it on them, because of this desire to move in accordance with the wishes of the people. It is observed in some quarters that it is not reasonable to protest against the anti-Malaria campaign on basis of the plea that it would wound religious susceptibilities. I think I have been able successfully in showing to you the hollowness of this contention that people are being misled on some false religious grounds. As a matter of fact, nobody is trying to mislead the people but we are trying our best to make known the real feelings and sentiments of the people at large to the authorities and powers that be, in order that no hasty steps may be taken and that they may not land themselves in a morass. It is my humble but firm belief and conviction that unless modifications are made in the present policy, public feelings will become more accentuated and bitter.

HISTORY OF THE OPERATIONS.

It would not be out of place here to have a look at the history of these operations of the Municipal authorities against wells. You must be remembering that in 1907 and 08 when the Frere Road and several parts of the Fort were infested with malarious mosquitoes, several complaints were made and as a response to these complaints the Government appointed a committee to consider the whole question. Dr. Bentley who had studied the question of malaria parasites was deputed by the Government to investigate the whole matter and to report. He submitted several suggestions for the prevention of Malaria and the Government asked the Municipal Corporation after giving some financial assistance, to take vigorous measures against Malaria, in compliance with which the Corporation inaugurated its anti-malarial campaign from the 15th April, 1912. I should like to mention here that while these complaints about malaria in Fort were raised, the Port Trust New Dock works were in full swing. In the first year of this campaign *i.e.* from the 15th April, 1912, to the 31st March 1913, 105 wells were filled up, 195 wells were hermetically closed and 408 wells were closed but were allowed trap doors. Action was thus taken against 708 wells in all, out of which in the case of 92 wells the authortiies had to resort to legal actions. From the latest memorandum on the subject presented by the Municipal authorities some interesting figures are obsereved. Out of 3,313 wells in A, B, C, D and E wards 348 have been filled in, 770 have been hermetically covered, 123 of which have been provided with hand pumps, and 834 have been covered over with trap doors allowed. Deducting from these, 708 wells action against which was taken in 1912, there remain 243 wells which have been filled in, 426 which have been closed but allowed trap doors which means that after 1912 action is taken against a total of 1241 wells. Though a special department for wells was opened from 1912, steps are being taken by the Municipal authorities from 1910 against wells. The Health Officer to the Municipal Corporation writes in his report for the year 1910-11 as follows:—"On the 14th February 1910 the Corporation passed a resolution that (No. 6784) in view of the fact that the prevention of malaria in the city is more likely to be successfully achieved by the adoption of a wise policy of persuasion, the Corporation is of opinion that it would be well were the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee to issue instructions to the Health Department that in carrying out its malarial campaign it should avoid, by all means in its power, hurting the religious sentiments and feelings of such of the owners of houses as happen to have wells on their premises. After that the Standing Committee, having received several letters of complaints about the closing of wells, passed resolution No. 6856 on the 18th February 1910, requesting the Commissioser to stay further proceedings in the case of certain wells pending the decision of the Committee on the report of the Sub-Committee appointed in connection with the above letters. This Sub-Committee submitted their report, on the 19th March 1910, which was approved by the Standing Committee and the Commissioner was asked to arrange to place before them lists of the worst cases which in the Commissioner's opinion required action. The report said that Dr. Bentley divided the wells into (1) those inside houses mostly shut out from light and air and therefore the most dangerous, such of them as contained anopheleslarvae, must be filled up or hermetically sealed. Nearly half the number of such wells in Fort North were not even used, and if covered, would not cause any inconvenience, (2) those situated at some distance from the houses or in the open, which it was not quite necessary to have closed altogether or provided with pumps for drawing water instead of trap doors, but might be rendered safe by being stocked with suitable fish and kept clear from floating matter and rubbish. Fish for this purpose might be obtained from the mainland i.e. Marole; turtles were perfectly useless. The Sub-Committee concurring with Dr. Bentley recommended on employment of a small staff to find out such fish and to stock the wells with them under the orders of the Health Officer. They further stated that "having regard to the fact that Dr. Bentley does not consider it necessary to adopt stringent measures in all cases and having regard to the requirements and religious susceptibilities of the people, the Standing Committee should proceed first with the most objectionable cases," summary of which the Commissioner quired them for use; and "the Standing Committee or the Sub-Committee should inspect each case as expeditiously as possible." In cases where notices had already been served and objections were received further proceedings should be stayed and the Commissioner should be asked to include in his list the more objectionable of these cases. Lastly, a report should be obtained from the Health Officer as to the species of fish that could effectively destroy anopheles larvae, the places whence they could be obtained and the cost of stocking the city wells with such fish.

COMPLAINTS INCREASED.

From this it appears that from the very beginning the feelings of the people were against the closing of wells. These feelings were accentuated and the complaints of the people increased after the Municipal Corporation adopted measures for the prevention of malaria in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of Bombay. The Health Officer to the Municipal Corporation in his report for 1912-13, writes as follows:—"Vigorous measures were adopted towards the closing or filling up of infested and insanitary wells, as a result of which 82 wells were entirely filled in and 472 covered hermetically with wood, concrete etc., or provided with wire gauze covers. Out of these in 491 cases the parties carried out our requirements without resort to legal measures."

It was in response to the feelings of the public that even before the year 1912 both the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee had asked the Municipal Commissioner to modify the policy adopted for filling up the wells. Even after that year when the Health Officer had proceeded rigoriously, only 82 wells were filled up, 472 wells were hermetically covered up or closed after being allowed trap doors, action being thus taken against 554 wells in all. Out of these 554 wells again legal action was resorted to in the case of only 63 wells. How the rigour of the policy has increased after these years will be seen from the statement published on the 18th July by the Municipal authorities. It is seen that from April 1913 up-to-date action has been taken aganst 1398 wells out of which legal action is pending in the case of 250 wells. In addition to this, there must be several cases decided in the Police Courts against the owners of wells, the exact figures of which we have not got. The number of wells proceeded against during the last 15 months has been 1398, while the number proceeded against in one year, when, according to the showing of the Health Officer, the policy adopted was rigorous, was only 554. And yet strange to say, the latest statement issued by Municipal authorities mentions that the compaign against wells is being pushed on with due regard to the feelings and sentiments of public. If such a regard were paid as stated, there would not have been the sad necessity of proceeding against 250 cases and also getting the several house-holders fined for not acting up to the notice sent by the Municipal authorities. Of the total of 1952 wells against which steps have been taken upto this time only 960 wells have been allowed trap doors, while about 1,000 wells have been entirely filled up. From the 1,000 must be deducted 123 provided with hand pumps. Even with regard to the wells which are allowed trap doors the condition is that they would filled up entirely and their owners would be legally proceeded against if these were found to remain open at any time. Such a condition entails difficulty and inconvenience as it would be impossible to get water if the man who has got the key has, for instance, gone out. In the case of trap doors it happens that they are opened again and again for purpose of getting water from wells,thus allowing an opportunity for the mosquitoes to get in.

THE BEST COURSE.

What is the meaning then of causing needless inconvenience and annoyance to the public if even these trap doors are inadequate to prevent mosquitoes from breeding in the wells? It is stated in the afore-mentioned Municipal statement that the waters of the wells are almost polluted and that they are not fit for drinking purposes. According to this hypothesis it does not follow that the water is not suitable for other house-hold purposes like washing clothes, utensils, etc. The question also arise a to whether this water was in a bad condition even before or has become so only recently and, if the latter is the case, what is the cause of its present pollution? Are any steps being taken to remove the cause or causes which have led up to the pollution of these wells? Such steps would have been preferable to causing inconvenience to the public by the compulsory closing of wells. The supply of water to this city will be of course in a greater proportion from next year when the water of the Tansa lake will be diverted to a large extent to the Vihar lake. But in the meanwhile it is the wisest policy of not undertaking any steps which would unduly bring about a scarcity of water. According to the census of 1911 there are in all 45,760 houses in this city from which, if we deduct godowns, chowkies, shops, etc., there is left a total of 39,000 houses inhabited by people. As there were 4,800 wells in Wards A. to G. it means that there was one well to 12 houses showing how much facility the public would get from these wells when the pipe water is not obtainable or is scarce. As long as the Municipal Corporation is not in a position to supply water for 24 hours of the day, the best course is to allow the wells to remain as they are and to take steps not for closing them but for removing the causes which might have led to pollution of their water.

REVIVAL OF RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen, from all this agitation about wells and the policy of the Municipal Corporation one thing is clear to me and it is that there is an urgent and pressing necessity for the revival of the Ratepayers' Association. I say revival because we had in 1902, a Ratepayers' Association towards the attainment of the objects of which my friends, the late Mr. Hormusji Chothia, the late Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and I myself worked. Unfortunately the Association ceased working after a time owing to lack of support from the public. Now, however, the public will appreciate the and to act as a watch-dog for their interests. I hope that such an Association will be brought into being again through the combined efforts of all the ratepayers.

In conclusion, I would again repeat that none of us is afainst the sanitary policy of the Municipal Corporation and all that we demand is that the same policy should be carried out in a statesmanlike manner and with a far-sighted and just regard for the feelings, sentiments and convenience of the population.

What people demand is that wells and tanks in open compounds or removed from houses should, as suggested by Dr. Bentley, be let alone and means be adopted to keep them clean, and further that those wells, which are hermetically covered up should, if their owners ask for their being re-opened on grounds of religion or convenience, be allowed to be re-opened.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh moved the first resolution which ran as follows:—

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay enters its most emphatic and indignant protest against the tactless, high-handed and unsympathetic policy adopted by the Municipal authorities for stamping out malaria by compulsory closing of wells and tanks, a policy which causes inconvenience and wounds the religious feelings and susceptibilities of the people and strongly protests against its continuance in future.

Mr. Parekh said that he did not wish to have his attitude misunderstood for he agreed that all possible measures should be adopted in the interests of public health, but he believed that the policy of closing the wells was carried a bit too far, and it was against that they had met to enter their protest.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya, in seconding the proposition, said that when the power was given to the Commissioner for the filling in of wells by a special clause in the Municipal Act, the fact of that power having been given to the Commissioner escaped the notice of the Bombay members on the Legislative Council. He criticised in very strong language the action of the Municipal Executive, and said that 1,000 wells were not sufficient for 50,000 men, who lived on well-water only. Besides, he said, wells were their assets, and would be of immense use to them whenever their water-works failed.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting in different vernaculars in the same strain, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

A memorial pointing out the grievances set forth at the meeting was then adopted and on the motion of Mr. Narotam Morarji, seconded by Mr. Nandlal Thakerseydass, it was resolved to forward it to his Excellency the Governor Lord Willingdon, who, Mr. Narotam said he was sure would give it his most sympathetic consideration.

The meeing then appointed a large committee to prepare a scheme for the formation of a rate-payers' association, of which, it was urged, there was an urgent necessity.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 4th August, 1914.

The following notification issued by His Britannic Majesty's Government is published for general information:—

His Britannic Majesty's Government find themselves under the necessity of availing themselves of the power, reserved under article eight of the International Telegraph Convention and article seventeen of the International Radio Telegraph Convention, to suspend the transmission of telegrams and radio telegrams to and from or in transit through the United Kingdom and to and from or in transit through all British Possessions and all British Protectorates whatsoever, save and except such telegrams and radio telegrams as are on the service of His Majesty's Government or of the Government of any British Possession or Protectorate. With a view, however, to minimise inconvenience to the public, His Britannic Majesty's Government will, until further notice and as an act of grace, permit the transmission of such telegrams and radio telegrams in plain language as Foreign Governments or the public choose to send, provided that such telegrams and radio telegrams are written in English or French and on the understanding that they are accepted at the sender's risk and subject to censorship by the British Authorities, that is, that they may be stopped, delayed or otherwise dealt with in all respects at the discretion of those Authorities and without notice to the senders and that no claims in respect of them, whether for the reimbursement of the sums paid for transmission or otherwise, will be considered by His Majesty's Government in any circumstances whatever. It is, moreover, essential that such telegrams and radio telegrams should bear the sender's name at the end of the text; otherwise they are liable to be stopped until the name is notified by paid telegram. Registered abbreviated addresses will not be accepted either as addresses or as the names of senders.

Note.—The term "telegram" is applied to radio telegraph messages sent from shore to shore as well as to those sent by cable or land line. The term "radio telegram" is used to denote messages exchanged between ships and the shore.

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

Ordinary telegrams handed in at Bombay for offices in Sind, Punjab, Bengal, Burma, Central India and Madras Presidency are liable to serious delay.

LORD CARMICHAEL AT CALCUTTA,

MOFUSSIL TOUR PROGRAMME CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

The Governor returned here this morning and will remain at least till Saturday. The visits to Tangail and Bera have been abandoned but the Mymensingh visit from the 9th to the 12th has not yet been cancelled.

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KATHIAWAR.

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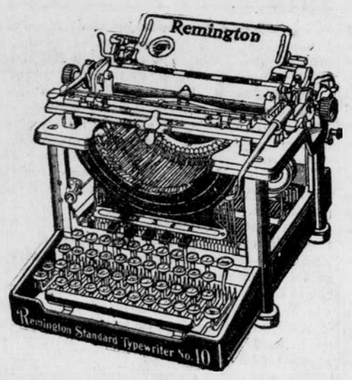

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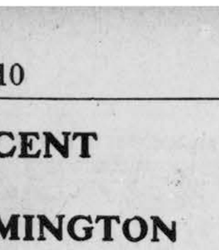

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Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

OVER PAYMENT IN PRICE.

DECREE FOR DEFENDANTS.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.*)
RALLI BROTHERS *v.* EBRAHIM ISMAIL.

This was a claim of Rs. 56,000 on two agreements passed by the defendants to the plaintiffs to pay Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 11,000 for cancelling contracts on undelivered goods which he had contracted to take up from the plaintiff. The defendant admitted the claim but contended that he had paid Rs. 3,59,064 to the plaintiff on purchase of 1,500 tons of sugar. This sum he alleged was an overpayment on the actual price of the sugar and he submitted that the balance should be deducted from the amount claimed.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Desai for the defendant said that he admitted the liability but submitted that the balance remaining in his favour on payment of Rs. 3,59,065 should be deducted from the sum claimed.

His Lordship: You have not mentioned that in your written statement.

Mr. Desai admitted that it was not mentioned in so many words.

On Mr. Desai raising the issue whether the sum paid was not larger than the amount payable, Mr. Wadia objected that this issue did not arise on the pleadings. The objection was upheld by the Court.

Mr. Pallis an assistant in Messrs. Ralli Brothers deposed that the defendant had failed to take up delivery of sugar as he had agreed to do on certain contracts and had passed his two agreements sued upon for paying Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 11,000 for cancelling these contracts.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 54,817-7-5 as prayed for with interest at 9 per cent. and costs.

Attorneys for plaintiffs:—Messrs. Little and Co.

Attorneys for defendant:—Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan.

SON'S DEBT OVER A COCOANUT.

DECREE AGAINST DEFENDANT.

SANGHVI PURSHOTAMDAS NARANDAS *v.* THAKORE KHIMJI NATHOO DOLE.

This was a suit for recovering Rs. 2,000 and odd. The defendant had signed a document acknowledging his liability. Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Kanga for the defendant. Mr. Bhandarkar said that the plaintiff had advanced Rs. 3,000 to the defendant and his father for carrying on business in cocoanuts. The father and son formed a Joint-Hindu family. The father and the son both had signed a document acknowledging the receipt of the sum and admitting their liability to repay the same. The father then died and after taking accounts a second document was passed by the son admitting his liability to pay Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Kanga for the defendant said that he had no objection to a decree being passed against his client as heir and legal representative of his father or as member of a joint family. But a personal decree could not be passed against him as he was a minor at the date of the first instrument and as to the second document though he was a major when he signed it, there was no consideration for it. A minor could not be sued on a promissory note passed when adult for debts contracted when he was a minor.

His Lordship passed a decree against defendant as a member of a joint family the decree to be executed against the joint family property only.

Attorneys for plaintiffs:—Mr. S. A. Tyabjee.

Attorneys for defendants:—Messrs Surajmul and Co.

BANK OF MADRAS.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 4.

The Hon. Sir Hugh Fraser presided at the annual general meeting of the Bank of Madras. In the course of his speech he said that the late financial year has been abnormal in many ways, the busy season of 1912-13 was unduly heavy and prolonged and the demand for money continued well into the slack season, so much so that the minimum rate of interest did not fall below 5 per cent any time during the first half year as it was in 1897-8. Matters were rather complicated in October by the severe financial crisis in Northern India during which over a dozen banks were compelled to close their doors. It was satisfactory that the Madras Presidency's share in the failures was nil. The seven per cent. rate of interest was the maximum during the past half year, which had not happened since.

DISORGANISATION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Referring to the situation in Europe, Sir Hugh said "It is altogether inconceivable that the war will touch India but it cannot help disorganising its foreign trade and has already commenced to do so. Luckily India at the moment is in a strong position financially. The Government and the presidency banks have large sums of money under their control and I am assured that the exchange banks also have funds available. Consequently the Indian money market is in a distinctly favourable position to withstand the strain consequent upon the disorganisation of the European money market. At this moment it is impossible to foresee the future and all we can do at present is to hope for the best.

"RUN" ON BOMBAY CURRENCY OFFICE.

A BUSY TWO DAYS.

ONE MILLION POUNDS IN GOLD PAID OUT.

INTERESTING SCENES.

The "run" on the Bombay Currency Office which commenced on Monday morning continued all day yesterday, and at a rough computation a million pounds in gold has been paid out in the two days.

On Monday the crowds beseiging the counters at the Currency office were perhaps, bigger than those of yesterday, and consisted mostly of "small" people or their servants changing comparatively small sums in notes for gold, sums ranging from £50 to £1,000. Then on Monday night came the notification from the Government of India that for the present no gold should be issued from Currency office or Treasuries in amounts of less than £10,000 to any single applicant, and this brought the "big" dealers in money down yesterday morning.

THE £10,000 LIMIT.

Some amusing scenes were witnessed in and about the Currency Office yesterday morning. Many Marwaris and banias had not heard of the Government order limiting the issue of gold to £10,000, and they turned up at the office with notes for smaller amounts for which they wanted sovereigns. When told they could not have less than £10,000, they began clubbing together to make up this sum. A little crowd of anxious Marwaries gathered in one corner of the office and started to lump-up their notes in order to make up the necessary lakh-and-a-half of rupees. This flagrant dodging of the order of Government could not be allowed right in front of the eyes of the Currency Office officials, and they were turned out of the Office. They continued their reckoning and lumping together of their notes outside on the pavement, only to be moved on again by the police, who had had to be stationed at the spot to prevent crowds forming and blocking the footpath. Finally the men went into the University Gardens and there completed their business, sent one of their number off with the notes, and when he brought out the gold drove away with it in gharries. Several similar parties were seen engaged in the same transaction in the gardens during the day.

LARGE AMOUNTS CALLED FOR.

A representative of the "Chronicle" had an interview yesterday afternoon with the Currency Officer, and obtained from him some interesting details of this rush for money. He said that the crowd yesterday was nothing like so big as that on Monday, but in regard to the money paid out things would be about equal, for the sums taken yesterday were very large. On Monday they had paid out half a million sterling, and by the time came to close the doors yesterday the amount paid would be about the same.

In the cource of further conversation, he said that those who were changing notes for gold were mostly Marwaris, and their reasons for doing so were several. One was that they wanted something more substantial than notes to sit tight upon, and another that they were afraid that the notes would not retain their value if Britain was involved in the war. A third reason, which animated many of the visitors, to the Currency Office, he said, was a speculative one. They had apparently got the idea that gold is likely to be soon at a premium, and were turning all their paper money into gold in the hope that they will be able to get twenty rupees for a sovereign. There was no doubt also, that many of the newly-minted sovereigns would be melted down.

BANKS TAKING GOLD.

In addition to the Marwaries, he added, the banks were also taking a good deal, but whether for their own purposes, in order to build up a reserve, or to meet the immediate calls of their constituents he could not say. The probability was that they were taking gold to hold in reserve.

Further facts gleaned by the writer was that a good many notes were being changed into rupees, although this might be accounted for the fact that to day is a holiday, and the money was being taken to carry over until Thursday. On the other hand, the reason might be that many people desired to have their money in actual coin rather than in notes at a time like the present.

The Government of India is being kept informed every hour or so as to the outflow of gold.

One of the men in the crowd outside the Office, when questioned as to the cause of the anxiety of the people to get their money changed into gold said it was only natural that they should be anxious. When they read in the papers that in London the people were crowding to the Bank of England to get notes changed into gold they felt that they must do the same here.

BREACHES ON N. W. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SUKKUR, August 4.

The situation on the N. W. Railway between the stations Zahirpir and Chachran has improved and the water has subsided.

Passengers, luggage, and parcels, are being transhipped now by means of trollies between Jajjah, Abbassian and Chachran.

The Mysore Government have sanctioned the opening of 1,000 Aided Village Elementary schools in the State; the conversion of the Normal School, Mysore, into a Government Training College; certain improvements in the Normal Schools at Kolar and Shimoga, and the opening of a new Normal School at Tumkur; and the opening of an Industrial Teachers' Class, a Railway Class and a Telegraphic Signallers' Class in the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore.

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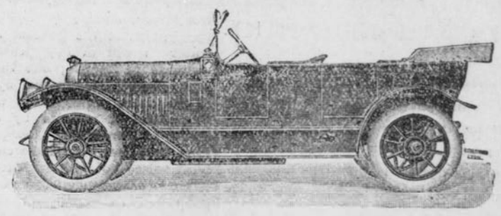

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10 Laps (Standing Start) 16 mins. 29 3-5 secs.

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Not Drugs, but supplementary Foods
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for Internal Baths
It Preserves Health by preventing Disease
Remember!—"Prevention is better than Cure"
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ON PANACEAS.

WHAT PART IMAGINATION PLAYS IN IT.

It is natural to the human mind to seek for panaceas either for itself or for the body; but panceas for the body are now only promised by quacks or believed in by the ignorant, says "The Times." There are, too, many people, especially among the busy and prosperous, who are not enough aware of their own minds to desire panaceas for them. But still in most men who are at all conscious of themselves there is a belief that they could learn from religion or philosophy, or even from their doctors, some secret that would soothe away all troubles of the mind. Most of our sorrows, we are always telling ourselves, are imaginary. Therefore, if only we could train our imaginations, we might cure ourselves of them. Is there not some way of thinking by which we can enjoy the delights, without suffering the pain, of the imagination; some process by which the mind can learn mechanically to accept and reject what it will? Hamlet said that there is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so; is there no one, then who can teach us how to think everything good? And yet Hamlet himself, when he said this, was despising Rosencranitz and Guildenstern in his heart for being at ease in Denmark. "To me," he cries, "it is a "prison"; and the will behind his thought made him think it that. There is no panacea that can make us think well of things, unless it can cure us of the will to think badly of them; and how can it do that if the will itself is against the cure?

The essence of the tragedy of Hamlet is that Hamlet himself has the will to be unhappy. In this world, as he knows it, he would despise himself if he were happy. There is a pride of spirit in him that will not let him attempt to adapt himself to circumstances so mean; and so he rushes to his death through the short remainder of his days. There was no possible panacea for him; and yet we admire him for his very will to be unhappy, and the play interests us more than any other in the world because that will to be unhappy, intensified by circumstances in him, exists in every fine nature and refuses all offered panaceas. We would rather be unhappy with Hamlet than at ease with Rosencrantz, and that is a proof that we share his will to be unhappy, at least in circumstances that seem to us to demand unhapoiness There is tragedy waiting for all of us in life, and if we do not take it as tragedy when it comes, if our will does not consent to the unhappiness that it brings, we are with Rosencrantz rather than with Hamlet, and our panacea is one that makes life too trivial to be worth living. Art itself proves this; for tragedy belongs to it, but musical comedy does not. There is laughter in art as well as tears; but there can only be laughter in the meaning if there is the possibility of tears in the meaning too. And the laughter of musical comedy is like the crackling of thorns under a pot, because it belongs to the life of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, not to the life of Hamlet, of people who can be bounded in a nutshell and count themselves kings of infinite space because they have never had dreams.

The panaceas tell us not to have dreams; never to see in anything or any experience the better possibility of itself, for so shall we escape seeing its worst possibility. There are people who do this easily enough; but they do it through a natural want, not through any panacea of which they have learnt the secret. For them there are brisk, cheerful, musical comedy tunes in life, but there is no melody in them. They express merely the will to be happy at all costs, not any conviction of happiness. But it is Mozart, the greatest master of sadness, who sings most like a lark when he can consent to happiness; and it is because we know how much happier Hamlet might have been than Rosencrantz that his tragedy is a tragedy to us. So the great masters of thought tell us what happiness really is rather than make any promise of it. They tell us that it is something to which the will and the whole mind must consent; and the price we pay for the harmony of consent to joy is a like harmony of consent to grief. "Take no thought for the morrow" is a counsel that will prevent us from wasting ourselves in vain anxieties; but it will not numb us to the grief, any more than to the joy, of to-day. We need to be sure that our grief is real grief, but equally sure that our joy is real joy; and we cannot have the reality of the one without experiencing the reality of the other. Clear away the sham griefs and you will clear away the sham joys also. You may pick and choose among unrealities, but you cannot pick and choose among realities. You may have musical comedy in which the tunes hint at nothing beyond their own gaiety; but the penalty you pay for that is that there is no melody in them; and as it is in art, so it is in life. It has its music, but the music is only real when the sorrow and the joy in it each tell of the other.

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled, "Under Cover of Night," by R. Murray Gilchrist, author of "Weird Wedlock," etc. A book of vivid atmosphere, probably the best of this author's Novels of incident. Throughout, the strange, country background, with its swiftly moving folk, gentle and simple, reminds one of a weird and fascinating drama. The contrast between the quiet old house and the digital hall with its guilty secret, is admirably depicted. The plot is excellently fashioned and the unfolding of the mystery done with admirable restraint.

THE "NUT".

PROGENY OF MODERN PACE.

"Let us praise famous men, and"—Paterfamilias might add in parody—"the sons we have begotten."

Of these, the "Nut," so-called, now perhaps, a little past his grandeur and verging on his decadence, may claim the commemorative word, before he passes to that limbo where flit the dim ghosts of his predecessors—the beau, the macaroni, the dandy, the swell, the masher, the dude, the toff, the Johnnie. Every age has had its own name for him, says a writer in "The Times," but essentially he remained the same, until a subversive 20th century, wherein the pigs began to fly and all things took a new complexion, produced this negative dandy, whose dandyism consists in an affectation of the solvenly, a denial of the elegant. His very orthography lacks precision, for we know not whether his initial be "K" or "N," and he has come too late for Dr. Murray to set the question finally at rest. It is a pity he should be lost to the greatest of all dictionaries; for his essential divergence from type, a type that held good, with infinite new accents, since Alcibiades went cut to supper with golden grasshoppers in his hair, gives the "Nut" an individuality of his own. His forerunners were, one and all, "exquisites," in the conscientious, almost the ritualistic, Brummellian, sense of the word. They achieved marvellous effects of mere style, for them the style (of the coat or the cravat) was the man. Our "Nut" has no style at all, only mannerism, which is the death of style; and unfortunately he is, like Mr. Verdant Green in his cups, "prow title."

FLOPPINESS AND SPEED.

The loose drab clothing that came in with speed, the speed of earth or air, may account in some measure for the Nut. Day by day we approximate more closely to a general appearance first adumbrated in the illustrations to some of Mr Wells's earlier wonder-stories. Fifteen years ago or so we looked with curious incredulity at those swatched and goggled figures of romance; and had we sought to liken them to anything under Heaven we could have found a parallel only in pictures of Arctic explorers, ruffle-clad and snow-spectacled. To-day we pass such apparitions by the hundred on every highway, without remark. These brown husks, we know, contain a kernel that is man; but his god-like shape is disguised quite as much as woman's has been revealed by recent fashion. Yet believing in the human kernel (with its spark of the-divine in man to which, as Carlyle said, we take off our hat) as opposed to the uncouth husk, we recognize a complete similitude and arrive at the idea of the Nut, *per se*. Had the term been reserved for those apostles of velocity, swathed and husked for action, it would have held a dignity it does not now possess in its general application to the worshippers of the Fetish Slouch.

Yet even they are frequent devotees of vicarious energizing, and their chronic roundness of shoulder is the eternal sign of a strenuous life, and of a body perpetually arched over the steering-wheel. Your Nut would have all men know his assiduity as a furious Jehu, in the latter-day sense. His is the curve of spine that will not come out. He wears it with negligent pride. And his little soft hat, jammed jealously over his eyes, tells of continual battling with the breeze of speed. When he takes his halting turn in Bond-street he is still in imagination exceeding the limit. Not for him the hard and shining "topper" of the fox-hunter. Not for him the upright seat in the saddle. Set low, with hunched shoulders and neck outstretched, in his grey torpedo of a racing car, he has no use for elegance. He is merely concerned that his floppiness be expensive.

THE CLIPPED VOCABULARY.

Having curtailed space, he forces his speech to a more than telegraphic brevity. The frequent contraction is his delight. That which to slower men is absolutely impossible he regards merely as "abso. imposs." The right use of the clipped vocabulary is a thing not to be easily learned. It is, in fact, all but unattainable by any except the truly "nuttish," a word of most subtle and elusive connotation. It is the fervent desire of the Nut to be "nuttish" or "nutty," but even he himself is not invariably sure that he has realized his aspiration to the full. "I am nutty," said one of the company lately, "Oh yes, I *think* I am 'nutty,' we are all 'nutty.'" But beneath his words lay a wistful and half-pathetic uncertainty. To be the quintessential Nut might contain cryptic possibilities of which he had not dreamed, and his heart was a little sad, as if he foresaw a career ended with something yet missing, something of true greatness unfulfilled, some archetypal negligence of thought or speech, or clothes neglected. Poor Nut whom Fate might all untimely crack!

THE FEMALE NUT.

Of his sister, the Female Nut, who shall dare to write? She is an imitation, an exaggeration, lacking the charm of a spontaneous growth. Golf links know her and country houses. She calls for "pegs" at untimely hours of the morning, and has a mouthful of strange oaths, comically reminiscent of the expletives of the schoolroom. To one brand of cigarettes she has sworn allegiance, and if you offer her another she varies the ancient adjuration "my aunt!" with an appeal to "my godmother!" which she thinks most rakishly profane. To the car she is as much devoted as her brother, with whom she wrangles for its possession, and she knows, roughly, how to drive it. That is to say, being a modern woman she can name the parts of the machinery and their several uses; but for all that you will be well advised to decline her pressing and not altogether unattractive invitation to let her take you for a spin. For of that reverence and care for the machine, that oneness with the mechanism, which the driver of the real car has, your Female Nut has no idea. A tearing pace is all her desire, and her end, in nine cases out of ten, is the ditch.

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The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push them back into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

This is one of the many reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter enables the operator to produce more and better work than on any other writing machine ever made.

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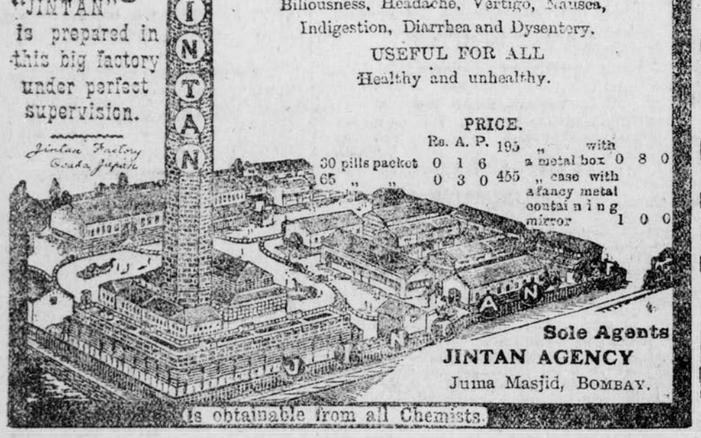

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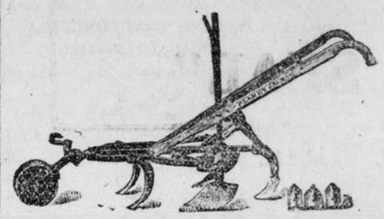

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